

Algeria	4.00	Dan	1.00	15.30	Denmark	5.50	Norway	5.50	Portugal	2.00
Argentina	17.50	Italy	1.00	12.00	Spain	0.70	Sweden	0.70	Switzerland	0.70
Australia	0.50	Japan	1.00	1.00	U.S.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	West Germany	0.50
Bahamas	27.00	Kenya	0.50	1.00	Yemen	0.50	Yugoslavia	0.50		
Bahrain	27.00	Libya	0.50	1.00						
Belgium	27.00	Malawi	0.50	1.00						
Bombay	27.00	Mexico	0.50	1.00						
Brazil	27.00	Morocco	0.50	1.00						
Canada	27.00	Nepal	0.50	1.00						
Ceylon	27.00	Nigeria	0.50	1.00						
China	27.00	Oman	0.50	1.00						
Columbia	27.00	Pakistan	0.50	1.00						
Costa Rica	27.00	Peru	0.50	1.00						
Cuba	27.00	Romania	0.50	1.00						
Czechoslovakia	27.00	Saudi Arabia	0.50	1.00						
Denmark	27.00	Senegal	0.50	1.00						
Egypt	27.00	Seychelles	0.50	1.00						
Finland	27.00	Sierra Leone	0.50	1.00						
France	27.00	Singapore	0.50	1.00						
Germany	27.00	Slovakia	0.50	1.00						
Ghana	27.00	Slovenia	0.50	1.00						
Greece	27.00	Somalia	0.50	1.00						
Hong Kong	27.00	South Africa	0.50	1.00						
India	27.00	Spain	0.50	1.00						
Indonesia	27.00	Sweden	0.50	1.00						
Iran	27.00	Switzerland	0.50	1.00						
Iraq	27.00	Taiwan	0.50	1.00						
Israel	27.00	Tanzania	0.50	1.00						
Italy	27.00	Togo	0.50	1.00						
Japan	27.00	Tunisia	0.50	1.00						
Kenya	27.00	Turkey	0.50	1.00						
Libya	27.00	U.S.	0.50	1.00						
Malawi	27.00	Yemen	0.50	1.00						
Mexico	27.00	Yugoslavia	0.50	1.00						
Morocco	27.00									
Nepal	27.00									
Nigeria	27.00									
Oman	27.00									
Pakistan	27.00									
Peru	27.00									
Romania	27.00									
Saudi Arabia	27.00									
Senegal	27.00									
Seychelles	27.00									
Sierra Leone	27.00									
Singapore	27.00									
Slovakia	27.00									
Slovenia	27.00									
Somalia	27.00									
South Africa	27.00									
Spain	27.00									
Sweden	27.00									
Switzerland	27.00									
Taiwan	27.00									
Tanzania	27.00									
Togo	27.00									
Tunisia	27.00									
Turkey	27.00									
U.S.	27.00									
Yemen	27.00									
Yugoslavia	27.00									

Panel Sees Benefit in Currency Action By Central Banks

By Bob Hagertry
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Central banks can p... smooth out the short-term... in the foreign exchange mar... an international panel con... in a report released Friday.
But, the panel said, central bank... is no substitute for... a country's economic house... order over the longer term.
The study was prepared by a... of economic officials from... West Germany, Italy, Can... Japan, Britain and the United... The leaders of those coun... ordered the study at their... meeting last June in Var... where they were unable to... on the subject.
Friday's report appears to repr... a narrowing of differences be... the view of the United... states, which has scored inter... for the past two years, and... of France, which has berated... Washington for letting a strong... dollar wreak havoc on other coun... economies.
Participants said the study had... produced greater understanding... among the seven industrial powers.
"By chipping off the extremes of... invalid options," a U.S. Treasury... official said, "it's been useful."
Even so, European and U.S. offi... cials said that no dramatic change... in American policy appears likely.

Allies Approve Technology Pact

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The United States and its allies said Friday, following a two-day meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Countries, that they have agreed to improve coordination in enforcing national controls on East-West trade in sensitive technology.
The COCOM meeting, which grouped high-ranking officials from members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Japan, was held in Paris under tight security. Participants declined to answer questions about issues under discussion and specific decisions.
A brief statement issued Friday evening said that "given the security considerations at stake, the joint system [for controlling the flow of security-related East-West trade] should be as effective as possible and continually adapted to developments in technology and equipment."
The panel concluded that such intervention has proved "an effective tool in the pursuit of certain exchange rate objectives — notably those oriented toward influencing the behavior of the exchange rate in the short run." In the longer run, however, such "fundamentals" as inflation rates and trade balances largely determine exchange rates, the report said.
It noted that markets tend to overreact to changes in economic or political situations. At times, the report said, central banks have been able to use intervention to "buy time" for the market to reassess its views or for new economic policies to take hold.
The report is well enough hedged to accommodate the views of all participants. "It looks to me like some sort of compromise more than anything else," said Dominique George, a vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust in Paris.

Fanfani Cabinet Quits; June Election Possible

The Associated Press
ROME — Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's coalition cabinet resigned Friday.
The minister of the merchant marine, Michele de Gisi, emerging after a cabinet meeting, said the Christian Democratic leader had urged his ministers to resign after a weeklong showdown with the Socialists.
"The decision was unanimous," Mr. de Gisi said.
Mr. Fanfani, the head of the four-party coalition sworn in five months ago, immediately went to the Quirinale presidential palace to submit his resignation to President Sandro Pertini.
Mr. Pertini was expected to accept Mr. Fanfani's resignation, dissolve Parliament and call elections a year before schedule. That would mean an election in late June.
The president was expected to ask Mr. Fanfani to stay as head of a caretaker government until a decision on the vote is made.
The latest government crisis was touched off by the Socialist Party, a member of the coalition that also includes the tiny Social Democratic and Liberal parties.
The Socialists, led by Bettino Craxi, who has made no secret of his ambition to become Italy's first post-war Socialist prime minister, would like to take advantage of what they consider a "Socialist factor" that has brought Socialist victories in Greece, Spain, Portugal, France and Sweden.
The Socialists and the Christian Democrats have often disagreed on ways to deal with Italy's economic problems, which include nearly 10 percent unemployment and inflation running at a rate of 17 percent a year.
Mr. Fanfani's cabinet had adopted a series of belt-tightening measures. The latest of these, a 20-percent increase in railroad fares and an average 3.7-percent rise in electric bills, was to go into effect this weekend.
The Socialists polled only 10 percent of the vote in 1979, but they wield considerable power because neither the Christian Democrats, with 28 percent, nor the Communists, with 30 percent, command a majority, and Socialist support is therefore needed to form a government.
The Communists, the largest



Parents whose relatives disappeared during the Argentine military's campaign against leftists marked the sixth anniversary Thursday of their marches in Buenos Aires seeking an accounting of what happened to their "disappeared children," as the banner proclaims.

Report on the Missing in Argentina Defends Regime's Actions as Legal

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service
BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine government, in an accounting of its war against leftist terrorism in the 1970s, has justified the actions that led to the disappearance of thousands of people as not only necessary to defend the nation but also legal.
The long-awaited accounting fell short of demands by human rights and opposition political leaders for details about what happened to those who disappeared and how many there were.
The statement Thursday said the Interior Ministry would release a list of the requests about missing people that it has received since 1974 and indicate which ones have been solved. News reports said that the list would be released this week.
But the number of requests is different from the number of people who disappeared. Court suits for information on about 6,000 missing people reportedly last seen in the hands of state security forces are pending. Human rights groups have said. Some estimates of the disappeared run in more than 20,000.
The 45-minute statement was read Thursday night over national television while scenes of past terrorist actions were shown. The statement acknowledged that some errors were made in the "almost apocalyptic panic" of the times that "might have trespassed the limits of respect for fundamental human rights."
The junta, however, said most of the people on lists of the disappeared were in fact alive as exiles or living under other names for fear of punishment by the government or retribution from fellow terrorists for having left. It said others of the disappeared had been killed by their comrades for treason or had been killed by the military in battles but could not be identified because they used false identifications.
[Argentine politicians, churchmen and human rights activists criticized the statement that thousands of people who disappeared should be considered dead. Reuters reported from Buenos Aires. Most political parties condemned the report as inadequate. Several church leaders described the reports' contents as incompatible with Christian ethics, and human rights organizations rejected it outright.]
[The strongest criticism from political parties came from the Christian Democratic leader, Nestor Vicente, who described the junta document as "irresponsible, unilateral and grotesque." The document was also condemned by the Roman Catholic bishop of Vidua, Miguel Hesayne, who described it as immoral.]
The junta was critical of the parents of the disappeared and of human rights groups here and abroad for not understanding or for ignoring the terrorist threat at the time.

Begin, Shultz Discuss Lebanon Compromise

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Secretary of State George P. Shultz discussed a possible compromise on the role of Major Saad Haddad, the Israeli-backed militia commander in southern Lebanon, Israeli and U.S. officials said Friday.
Major Haddad's future has been one of the chief unresolved issues in the negotiations on Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon. Officials involved in the talks say.
The Israeli and U.S. officials said that Mr. Shultz informed Mr. Begin that President Amin Gemayel and other Lebanese officials had told him Thursday in Beirut that they would consider allowing Major Haddad to remain in southern Lebanon in a lesser role than that of overall commander of the Lebanese forces that will be in control of the border region.
A senior aide to Mr. Begin said that in the meeting with the prime minister, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, Mr. Shultz was given an Israeli response that is "a kind of compromise, a shift on a limited point."
The aide said that when Mr. Shultz returns from transmitting this response to the Lebanese on Saturday "we might be able to find an agreed solution."
Earlier, the Israelis had been insisting that Major Haddad be allowed to remain in charge of the forces in the south.
But on Friday, a senior Israeli Defense Ministry official said that what was important was that Major Haddad have a "leadership role" and be rewarded for his previous service as Israel's ally in blocking the Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon.
This was the first day during Mr. Shultz's Mideast diplomatic shuttle in which he took the lead and did most of the talking, summarizing for Israeli leaders his views of the Israeli and Lebanese positions after his initial visits to both capitals, according to participants in the meetings.
They said Mr. Shultz stated that he was convinced that both Israel and Lebanon wanted an agreement, which would be the first step toward the possible removal from Lebanon of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces.
But he said that it was vital to get down to resolving the issues so that Lebanon's sovereignty would not be infringed and Israel's security could be protected, the participants said.
There was a flurry of disclosures and briefings here by Israeli and U.S. officials as each side in the negotiations sought to put forth its positions in the best possible light.
Participants in Friday's meetings said that Mr. Shultz stated that time was working against the parties and urged the Israelis to do everything necessary to work with him to find compromises with the Lebanese.
The concern expressed by Mr. Shultz, and also by Israelis and Lebanese in recent days, is that Syria, heavily rearmed by the Soviet Union, might refuse to go along with its previous pledge to withdraw its forces if the Israelis did the same.
A senior Israeli official said that there have been reports from Damascus suggesting that Syria would refuse to withdraw if Lebanon signs any accord with Israel that calls for an end to the state of war or for settling commerce and security matters. Issues now reportedly close to completion in the contemplated accord.
There were also some sharp disagreements during the day, officials said.
A senior Israeli Defense Ministry official, in a briefing for American reporters, said that the United States "has played a less than positive role" in encouraging the Lebanese to believe that they could handle security in southern Lebanon through cooperation with the United States.
U.S. officials, in their briefing, repeated their concern that Lebanon's sovereignty be ensured and strengthened, and their confidence that the Lebanese Army, now being retrained by U.S. military officers, would by itself be capable of providing security in southern Lebanon.
Lebanon and Israel have agreed on joint supervisory teams in southern Lebanon, but have different views on their roles.
In addition to discussing the Haddad case, Mr. Shultz and the Israelis discussed the use of the United Nations force in Lebanon, known as Unifil, to serve as observers at Palestinian refugee camps near Sidon and Tyre, to help ensure the security for the inhabitants of the camps and thus making it easier to secure the withdrawal of the estimated 10,000 PLO forces from Lebanon during the same period that Israeli and Syrian forces are supposed to leave.
The Israelis had resisted proposals in the past to place the UN force in charge of security at the camps for fear that it might not do enough to prevent Palestinian terrorists from being trained in the camps.

U.S. Ex-Aide Charged In Libya Case Is Dead

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A former Defense Department intelligence analyst, charged with selling U.S. secrets to Libya, was found dead Friday, federal law enforcement sources said.
The sources, who declined to be identified, said the body of Waldo H. Dubberstein, 75, was found in a residence in the Virginia suburbs of Washington. They called it an apparent suicide.
Earlier Friday, a warrant had been issued for his arrest after he failed to appear for arraignment in U.S. District Court.
Mr. Dubberstein was indicted by a federal grand jury Thursday on charges of selling secret U.S. data about the Middle East for \$32,000 to a former CIA agent, Edwin P. Wilson, and in Libyan intelligence officials.
His lawyer, Howard Bushman, had said that Mr. Dubberstein planned to surrender to federal authorities Friday and plead not guilty to the charges at arraignment before U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr., who waited in vain for two hours for Mr. Dubberstein to appear.
Seven-Count Indictment
Earlier, Philip Smith of the Washington Post reported:
The seven-count indictment issued Thursday in Alexandria, Virginia, alleged that Mr. Wilson paid Mr. Dubberstein, of Alexandria, more than \$32,000 from 1977 through 1980 for written summaries and analyses of Middle East security arrangements and military strength based on Pentagon documents.
The charges against Mr. Dubberstein were the first formal allegation that Mr. Wilson's influence on behalf of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, reached into the heart of the U.S. intelligence community.
Mr. Dubberstein left the Defense Intelligence Agency last year, where he had been permitted to work past normal retirement age because of his expertise in Middle East affairs. He was in charge of a summary "based on the most sensitive intelligence reporting" at the time of the alleged offenses, the indictment said.
Mr. Dubberstein was charged in the indictment with a single count of conspiracy, one count of making a false statement about his travels abroad, three counts of unauthorized disclosure of classified material, one count of bribery and one illegal gratuity count.
Mr. Wilson, 54, is serving a total of 32 years in prison for recent convictions on arms and explosives smuggling growing out of his Libyan dealings between 1976 and 1982.
The grand jury charged that Mr. Dubberstein, traveling under an alias, met in the spring of 1978 with Libyan intelligence officers in Tripoli to discuss the deployment of Middle East military forces without informing his superiors at the Defense Intelligence Agency. He also allegedly furnished the Libyans several written assessments of Mideast military preparedness drawn from classified papers.
Mr. Dubberstein, a career intelligence analyst, had clearance for access to top secret Defense Department material, including nuclear weapons design and the Single Integrated Operations Plan (U.S. war plans), according to the indictment. As such, he was subject to Pentagon restrictions and reporting requirements regarding foreign travel and contact with foreign nationals, prosecutors said.
Mr. Dubberstein allegedly first met with Mr. Wilson in 1977 and soon began sending intelligence reports to the Libyans through a former Wilson employee, Douglas M. Schlechter, the indictment said.
Mr. Schlechter has since pleaded guilty in the District of Columbia to exporting goods to Libya without a license and is now in prison.
Libyan Aide Leaving Bern
Libya's charge d'affaires, linked to terrorist arms smuggling and espionage scandals, prepared Friday to leave Switzerland Friday after a farewell party pointedly ignored by senior Swiss government officials, the Associated Press reported from Bern.
Official Swiss sources said that Mohammed Abdelmalek was expected to return to Tripoli during the weekend after a term as the interim head of the Libyan People's bureau, or embassy.
His departure was arranged in behind-the-scenes discussions in the government on what measures to take against the diplomat, whose name emerged conspicuously in two recent court cases.

Staid U.S. Community Fights Satan's Hollow

By William E. Geist
New York Times Service
WESTPORT, Conn. — Randy Miller, 16, thought he had died prematurely and gone to heaven when he walked into Arnie's Place, a luxurious video-game palace the likes of which he had not seen. But there were those in the community who believed that he and his fellow youths were being led down the road to damnation. The game he was playing was called Satan's Hollow.
When the owner, Arnold Kaye, announced plans for the \$3-million, video-game parlor, opponents charged that he would mesmerize their youngsters, rob them of their lunch money, provide them a center for illicit drug traffic and cause the downfall of youth baseball, music lessons and, yes, even the very Scholastic Aptitude Test scores of the community.
Westport, described by residents as a staid, well-to-do suburban community, fought tooth and nail to keep the video-game parlor out. Some people maintained that it would destroy the town's "Yankee character." But they found out early on that they were in something of a barroom brawl with Mr. Kaye.
He finally gained a permit to open last August, but the legal battles continue. Mr. Kaye has a permit for 50 games and wants more.
A few days ago, he dropped his most recent bombshell by threatening to open a pornographic movie theater on the premises if the town did not allow him in add more games.
"People are concerned," said Robert Scholl, an attorney for a local homeowners group, "much as they were when Mr. Kaye said he would give a \$50 bill and a six-pack of beer to all Hell's Angels who wanted to come and live at the arcade, if he didn't get his permit for 50 video games."
Residents say Westport has never before seen anything like the shouting and screaming that have gone on at public meetings. The police were even called to restore order at a meeting of the Planning and Zoning Commission.
At one point, Mr. Kaye chained himself in protest to the door of the town hall and was arrested. He has distributed 1,000 T-shirts showing a jackass with the head of a man, the town's first selectman, William Seiden, and has threatened to run against Mr. Seiden in the next election.
He has let fly with verbal barages and volleys of court actions against town planners, zoning officials, inspectors and attorneys, who he believes are trying to throttle him at every turn.
He says he is planning to sue the town on the basis that video games, which are written and copyrighted, are protected by the Constitution, just as books are. "What if the library could only have 100 books?" he said.
People flock to Arnie's Place by the hundreds each day to play Pac-Man, Super Pac-Man, Ms. Pac-Man, Mr. and Mrs. Pac-Man, Baby Pac-Man and all the others and to marvel at the décor.
"It's more like a casino or a fancy restaurant," Mr. Miller said.
The simulation of the games is muted by their individual Formica butcher block cabinets and by the burgundy carpeting. The polished brass ceiling holds track lights, which shine down on the games and on large plants. There is no eating, smoking or drinking outside the lounge area, and any player using profanity had best be out of earshot of Mr. Kaye and attendants in hazards that are color coordinated with the décor.
Although teen-agers were using most of the machines on a recent day, people of all ages were there, from grandparents to toddlers in birthday party hats standing on chairs to fiddle with the controls.
One parent, Steve Rapaport, arrived to pick up his 10-year-old son, Keith. "There are no drugs, no alcohol, no ruffians here," Mr. Rapaport said. "Parents can drop their kids off and know they will be safe."



PARISIAN DIALOGUE — A policeman, with pistol drawn, argued with a student demonstrator after marchers clashed with riot police in Paris Friday. Up to 30 police and demonstrators were injured in the protests over plans to reform higher education.

Madras Gambles on Drought Ending Before Wells Dry Up Sharon Is a 'Shadow' In Israel's Inner Circle

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

MADRAS, India — In the predawn darkness of this steamy southern Indian port city, women and children laden with empty jugs wearily begin their practiced ritual of survival with not so much as a glance at the cloudless sky or a mention of the three years of failed October-to-December monsoon rains.

Silently, they form long, snaking lines at the shallow-well hand pumps that have sprung up on virtually every street corner, and they sit patiently for hours each day as they inch slowly toward their turn.

In the teeming Ragunatha Redi slum colony, a slender woman with six children said, on one of her 10 daily trips to the pump, that she felt fortunate because the well water has not yet become brackish with salt as it had in the next block.

In a tidy middle-class neighborhood not far away, a homemaker pointed out a gleaming new pump in her front yard. She said the equivalent of \$1,400, a staggering sum in Madras, to sink a 120-foot (36-meter) well. It came up dry.

A vast area of southern India is gripped by one of its worst droughts ever, resulting in extensive crop failure and growing anxiety over food supplies.

The absence of rain in parched rural areas, in tandem with unseasonable storms that have lashed northern India and ruined wheat crops there, underscores

the subcontinent's vulnerability to natural disasters of all sorts. The impact is magnified in Madras, a crowded, sprawling city of 4.5 million people.

The reflecting pool of the Kapaleswarar Hindu temple has dried into a children's cricket field; two of the three reservoirs that supply the city are virtually empty; railroad cars and convoys of trucks stream into the city daily, carrying water that vanishes as soon as it arrives; water wadis, their bicycles lurching with their overloads of sloshing vessels, ply the crowded streets, selling their precious commodity for what the traffic will bear.

Normally dependent on 80 million gallons (more than 300 million liters) a day to keep functioning, Madras is getting by on 40 million gallons on alternate days.

The beleaguered Madras Metro Water Board has said it is willing to try anything to solve the problem. It even lent moral support to a violinist who stood for 15 days in the knee-deep water of the Red Hills Reservoir and invoked the rain gods and to a man who unsuccessfully tried to bring rain by sending electric impulses to the sky.

But mostly the board has depended on a strategy of progressively tapping more and more of the dwindling underground water supply and hoping that it will be replenished by future monsoons.

Madras is dotted with an estimated 70,000 privately

owned shallow-bore wells and the water board has drilled nearly 12,000 more at curbsides throughout the city, coupling them with hand pumps.

Moreover, huge aquifers about 30 miles outside the city are currently supplying 10 million gallons a day for industrial use and 5 million for city use, although the board plans to cut off nonessential industries if there is no rain soon.

"Our plan is simple," said S. Daivamani, chief engineer of the water board. "We will tap more and more ground water to carry us to October. The law of statistical probability says the monsoon will not fail us again this year."

Water board officials said that if the monsoon rains fail again, contingency plans will be implemented. They have declined to disclose the plans publicly, although sources on the board said they included transporting water to Madras in tanker ships.

The problem is that the natural underground cisterns are quickly drying up or becoming contaminated by salinization and, in the view of independent water analysts, cannot be depended upon for long-range water supply.

"This is a city with an infrastructure for half a million people that was left by the British," said Harry Miller, a British naturalist who has lived in Madras for three decades. "But it has grown to over 4 million."

The breakdown was completely predictable, and the problem is one of poor planning.

Sayed Naqvi, a respected political commentator for the Indian Express, took a more sanguine view: "Middle-class people are buying all the water they need or digging their own wells, and half the population is used to hand-carrying their own water from public hydrants in normal times. If the monsoons don't fail, there shouldn't be any panic, and Madras will survive again."

The state government of Tamil Nadu is trying to tackle Madras's water problem on a long-range basis, while leaving the day-to-day crisis to the water board.

On April 19, M.G. Ramachandran, chief minister of Tamil Nadu, signed an agreement with neighboring Andhra Pradesh state for a \$720-million project to divert drinking water from the Krishna River to Madras through a 300-mile channel.

But the project will take an estimated six years to complete, officials said, and still has not been assured the necessary funding.

In the meantime, Madras plans to rely on the dwindling underground water table and on the hundreds of truck owners who purchase water for 7 rupees (about 70 cents) per 8,000-liter tankload at private wells in the coastal areas and sell it for 250 rupees (about \$25) in the city.

Sharon Is a 'Shadow' In Israel's Inner Circle Cabinet Discussions Called Calmer Since His Influence Has Waned

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The departure of Ariel Sharon from the post of defense minister appears to have changed the way the inner circle of the Israeli government makes policy.

There has been more consultation among key ministers in the two months since Mr. Sharon re-

signed, and a calmer, more collegial atmosphere in most deliberations, according to well-placed officials.

Mr. Sharon remains in the cabinet, but mainly as a gadfly, with little of the influence that once made him the second-most-powerful man in Israel.

At cabinet meetings and public gatherings, he has adopted an increasingly critical line toward government policies, arguing against the flexibility brought by his successor, Moshe Arens, in negotiations with Lebanon and relations with the United States.

Mr. Sharon was forced to resign in February on the recommendation of the state commission that found him and leading military officers "indirectly responsible" for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut by Lebanese Christian Phalangists.

For about a month after his departure, he stayed in partial eclipse, making few public statements. In the last month he has begun to make himself heard again.

Quietly and without fanfare, Mr. Arens has induced Prime Minister Menachem Begin to abandon some of Mr. Sharon's tactics and positions.

As a figure on the political right, Mr. Arens is able to get away with some conciliatory policies.

He is reported to have instructed the army to refrain from the brutality toward Arabs on the occupied West Bank that became customary under Mr. Sharon, and the results have been seen in more restrained handling of recent demonstrations.

Soldiers have been less quick to shoot at stone-throwing Arab youths.

As former ambassador to the United States, Mr. Arens is credited with having a good feel for U.S. attitudes and sensibilities. The tone of U.S.-Israeli relations has improved, and working meetings with the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, are described by officials as calmer and more courteous.

When Mr. Arens wanted to make a gesture to improve U.S.-Israeli relations, for example, he chose to act unilaterally to undo a tangle that had been created by his predecessor on the issue of sharing

information on the performance of Soviet- and U.S.-made weapons during the war in Lebanon.

As defense minister, Mr. Sharon had refused to provide the data unless the United States agreed formally not to interfere with the information, even to its foreign allies, without Israeli approval.

Mr. Arens took a different line from his predecessor. He decided that the Pentagon already had most of the key data involved, according to an Israeli with extensive military contacts.

He then proposed that Israel transfer the information without a formal agreement, relying instead on similar agreements signed in previous wars.

Mr. Sharon's key demands in talks with Lebanon on a withdrawal of troops. And there is some indication that he would be willing to make deeper compromises, such as the political balance in the cabinet will not allow it.

Mr. Arens had no role in planning the war and therefore no personal stake in the realization of goals. But he is a determined hardliner who believes the war was justified.

The political reputation of Mr. Begin, is intertwined with the outcome of the war, however; the men do not want the Israeli public to think that what was gained in the battlefield is being lost at negotiating tables.

Consequently, when Mr. Sharon warns in cabinet meetings against abandoning the security demands in southern Lebanon, he is being heard. And even when he does not speak out, everyone knows his views.

"He is like a shadow," an official said. "He sits in the cabinet meetings, and everyone knows he is watching."

Several days ago, Mr. Sharon met privately with Mr. Begin, who is said by associates to have a soft spot for the former general and to respect his military analysis.

On Monday night, before Secretary of State George P. Shultz arrived in Israel on Wednesday, Mr. Sharon said at a political meeting in Tiberias that the United States was trying to block Israel from realizing the full gains of the war. He declared at a recent cabinet session that Israel should be retaliating against guerrillas who attack Israeli troops in Lebanon.

These and other activities have demonstrated how thoroughly Mr. Sharon abhors a vacuum.

He is described as immensely frustrated as a minister without portfolio, for he has nothing to do but to talk. He is expected to do more and more of that.

U.S. Is Asking Israelis To Prosecute Ex-Nazis

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The U.S. Department of Justice has asked Israel to consider prosecuting several alleged Nazi war criminals who entered the United States illegally and face deportation.

Neal Sher, the acting director of the department's Office of Special Investigations, met Thursday with Israel's state attorney, Yonah Blatman, to discuss the Nazi cases, including that of a Romanian Orthodox archbishop, Valerian Trifa, who was ordered deported last fall by a U.S. court.

Israeli officials would not disclose the number of cases involved in the U.S. approach to Israel. There were reports Thursday that there could be as many as 40, but officials in Washington said only a few were involved so far.

U.S. sources said they have never deported a Nazi to Israel. The procedure is fairly new because the Office of Special Investigations, which investigates suspected Nazi criminals in the United States, was not created until 1979 and expulsion orders are subject to a lengthy appeals.

The office is involved in litigation against 26 persons and investigations of more than 250 others.

Yitzhak Feinberg, the spokesman for the Israeli Justice Ministry, said a decision to prosecute the alleged Nazi criminals would be difficult for the Israelis and he would not estimate how long it would take.

Mr. Feinberg said Israel would be reluctant to prosecute unless there was strong evidence. Israel fears acquittals, which would allow such persons to live in Israel.

Only one specific case involved in Thursday's meeting between Mr. Sher and Mr. Blatman has become public. It involves Archbishop Trifa, who was ordered deported in October by a court in Detroit for lying to immigration officials when he entered the United States in 1950.

Sources said the Israelis were not strongly interested in him but showed more interest in another unnamed suspect on the U.S. list.

Charles Gittens of the Office of Special Investigations, said in Washington that only three former Nazis have been ordered deported, including Archbishop Trifa. One of the three, Hans Lipschitz, accused of serving at Auschwitz, left the country this month to avoid deportation. He reportedly is in West Germany.

Andrija Artukovic, a cabinet-level officer in the Nazi government of Croatia, was ordered deported in 1953 but still lives near Los Angeles. He was allowed to stay because at the time it was feared he would be persecuted in Yugoslavia. The Justice Department has renewed its deportation efforts against Mr. Artukovic, and the case is pending.

When Archbishop Trifa agreed to

deportation, he asked to be sent to Switzerland, but Bern refused. The Justice Department asked Italy to take him, since he came here from Italy, but the Rome government refused. Then it approached West Germany, since he lived in Germany during World War II, but it also refused.

Israel appeared to be a possibility because of a 1950 law allowing prosecution of people who "carried out crimes against the Jewish people in Germany or elsewhere under Nazi rule," regardless of their current citizenship or place of residence.

The law has existed for more than 30 years, but only one former Nazi has been brought to trial under its provisions. That was Adolf Eichmann, who was hunted for years before he was tracked down in Argentina, kidnapped by Israeli agents and brought to trial in 1961.

Mr. Eichmann was executed in 1962 after conviction for crimes against the Jewish people and against humanity.

Mr. Pisan, one of 14 commissioners who form the community's executive body, said he was impatient with his colleagues about what he regarded as their lack of decisiveness over changing agricultural policies, he said.

One of his main criticisms was that, though the policy had transformed the community from de-



Valerian Trifa

Top EC Official Asks Agricultural Reforms

Reuters

BRUSSELS — A senior European Commission official has broken ranks with his colleagues by criticizing the Common Market's agricultural policies and advocating radical reforms.

"European Community officials described his action Friday as a highly unusual move that had caused consternation at community headquarters."

Edgard Pisani, a French agriculture minister in the de Gaulle government who played a part in setting up the Common Agricultural Policy, said in a report that the policy has helped the biggest producers and richest regions in northern community countries to the detriment of farmers in the south.

Among the changes he advocates are taxes on competitive imports, correction of the regional imbalance and a drive to end costly surpluses, the officials said.

His study appears at a time of growing discontent among European consumers and protests by the United States over the agricultural policy, which guarantees farmers prices for their produce.

The officials said some commissioners felt Mr. Pisani, who presented his confidential study at an informal session of the executive last weekend, had overstepped his authority.

Mr. Pisani, one of 14 commissioners who form the community's executive body, said he was impatient with his colleagues about what he regarded as their lack of decisiveness over changing agricultural policies, he said.

One of his main criticisms was that, though the policy had transformed the community from de-

pendence on food imports to self-sufficiency in many products, the system had created a huge imbalance.

The report said that by guaranteeing prices for some produce in isolation and without reference to world market prices, the system has been unable to prevent surpluses of goods such as milk and cereals, which can only be sold abroad with huge subsidies.

This has drained the community's finances and led to a dangerous confrontation with non-member countries, such as the United States, the report said.

According to the officials, Mr. Pisani said that a new policy should aim to create self-sufficiency in all sectors, with an emphasis on economic production and an end to expensive surpluses, and farmers should be penalized to a greater extent for overproduction and competitive imports from abroad should be taxed.

The 10-nation Committee of Professional Farmer Organizations denounced member countries on Friday for failing to set higher commodity prices and said new public protests will be scheduled. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

Agriculture ministers meeting in Luxembourg Thursday failed to agree on a new farm price package for 1983-84. The next negotiations were scheduled for May 16 and prices for many commodities were frozen at current levels.

Farmers in France and Italy have already blocked roads and burned imported food to protest inaction on their demands for higher prices.

Hanoi Says Army to Quit Cambodia

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Vietnam's ambassador to the United Nations said that Vietnamese troops will begin withdrawing from Cambodia on Sunday and estimated that all would be out by the end of May.

The envoy, Hoang Bich Son, said Thursday that the government of Vietnam had agreed to allow foreign journalists to enter Cambodia to witness the departure.

Mr. Son attributed the timing of the withdrawal to the hill fighting between Vietnamese forces and Cambodian troops under the former Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge.

He declined to provide the number of Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia or the number of troops scheduled to leave.

Current estimates place the number of Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia at 180,000.

Shinookh May Visit Cambodia — Prince Norodom Shinookh arrived Friday in Thailand and was expected to travel to "liberated zones" in Cambodia near the Thai border for a meeting of leaders of the three-party anti-Vietnamese coalition heads. The Associated Press reported from Bangkok.

Bomb Blast in Pamplona — A bomb exploded outside a showroom here Friday but caused no injuries, police reported. They said that Basque guerrillas may have been responsible for the attack.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bishops Change Draft on A-Arms

CHICAGO (AP) — A committee of Catholic bishops has reversed its stand on nuclear weapons and will recommend a halt to the "testing, production and deployment" of new nuclear weapons, a spokesman said Friday.

The Bishops Committee on War and Peace of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops has decided to change the word "curb" to "halt" in the third draft of a pastoral letter on war and peace, the spokesman said.

A final vote on the 155-page letter is expected Tuesday at the conclusion of a two-day meeting in Chicago.

Kohl Replies to Honecker's Move

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl regards as "incomprehensible" the cancellation of a visit to Bonn this year by the East German leader, Erich Honecker, the government said Friday.

The government spokesman, Dieter Stolze, said Mr. Kohl had noted Mr. Honecker's decision, which was announced Thursday amid tension over the recent deaths of two West Germans at the East German border.

He added, "The reason for this decision is incomprehensible."

Announcing Mr. Honecker's move Thursday night, the East German news agency blamed Bonn for the deterioration in relations and criticized West Germany's conservative press for its coverage of the deaths. Mr. Stolze replied Friday that East Germany should be aware that there is a free press in West Germany.

Evren Sets Turkish Election Date

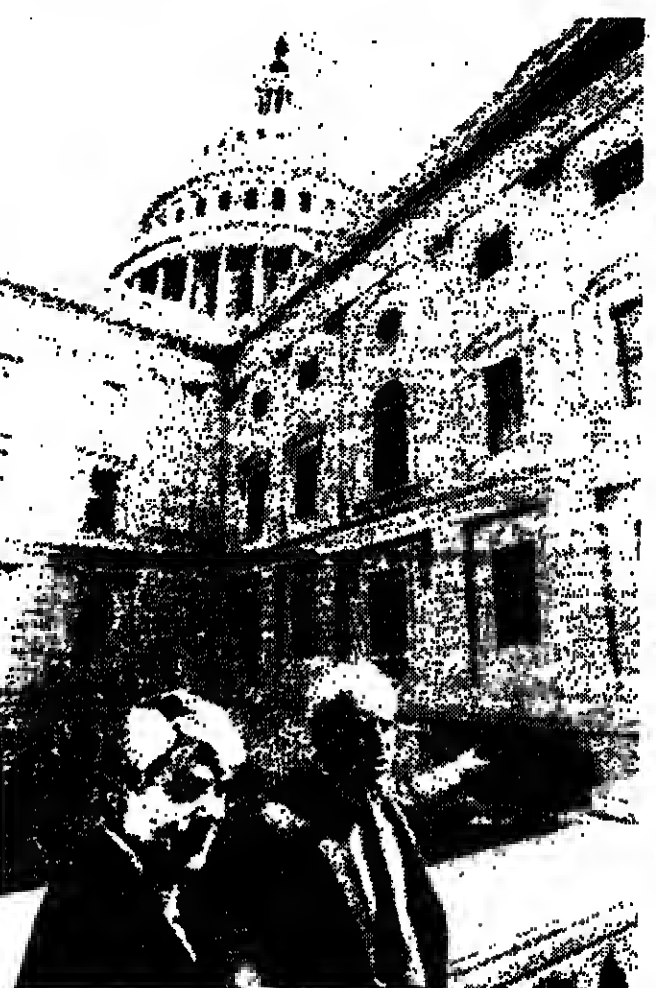
ANKARA (AP) — President Kenan Evren of Turkey announced Friday that general elections for a new 400-member parliament will be held Nov. 6. General Evren and the four other members of the ruling National Security Council have kept up with a timetable they had announced for a return to parliamentary rule.

A new constitution was approved in November in a national referendum and General Evren was elected president for a seven-year term on the same ballot.

Teller Role in Speech Is Denied

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The White House said Thursday that Dr. Edward Teller, "had no involvement whatsoever" in President Ronald Reagan's speech last month calling for a futuristic missile defense system. However, the White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, confirmed that the physicist had met with Mr. Reagan last September on the subject.

Dr. Teller owns 40,000 shares, or more than \$800,000 worth of stock, in Helionetics, a small laser company that could benefit from Mr. Reagan's program. The principal shareholder, Bernard B. Katz, who said he gave Dr. Teller the stock in October 1980, has said it was his understanding that Dr. Teller "was part of," or involved in the preparation of, the March 23 speech.



CRUMBLING CAPITOL — Representatives Jerry Lewis, a Republican, left, and Vic Fazio, a Democrat, both Californians, pointed out Friday a section of the U.S. Capitol where its sandstone facade crumbled Wednesday. Earlier in the week, a House Appropriations panel appropriated \$70.5 million to buttress the deteriorating walls.

14 Bombs Explode Across France

PARIS (UPI) — Fourteen bombs exploded Friday outside police stations, in train depots, at banks, and airline offices in Paris and two southern cities in the latest surge of violence by Corsican nationalists. There were no injuries.

At least 15 bombs were planted, but the police defused one major charge before it exploded. Four of the bombs exploded in lockers at some of the biggest railroad stations in Paris — Saint-Lazare, Montparnasse, Gare de l'Est, and Austerlitz — and at an Air France building.

Responsibility for the attacks was claimed by the Corsican National Liberation Front. The police arrested six persons in Paris and another six in Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence in connection with the bombings.

Teacher Seeks Liberian Presidency

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — A 42-year-old high school teacher has become the first private citizen to formally declare an intention to run for the Liberian presidency in elections planned for 1985.

Gabriel Kpohle, who teaches at a government-run school in the capital of Monrovia, said Friday that he planned to quit his job and run for president when Liberia returns to civilian rule in two years.

Mr. Kpohle, president of the Monrovia Public Schools Teachers Association, led teachers in a confrontation with the Ministry of Education over salaries in 1981.

Panel Backs More Aid to Greece

WASHINGTON (AP) — Over the objections of the Reagan administration, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to increase arms sales to Greece, keeping them in balance with aid to Turkey.

The action Thursday was in line with changes made earlier this month by a key subcommittee of the House of Representatives.

The Senate panel raised to \$500 million the amount the United States would loan to Greece to buy U.S. arms. The administration had proposed \$280 million, the same amount Greece now receives, and had opposed an increase until negotiators reached a new agreement on U.S. military bases in Greece.

For the Record

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Members of the nonaligned movement began two days of talks Friday on how to explain Third World views on the global economic crisis to industrialized countries.

VIENNA (Reuters) — Two Italians imprisoned in Sofia this month for spying have appealed the verdict to the Bulgarian Supreme Court, the Bulgarian press agency BTA said Friday.

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet space station Salyut-7 is functioning normally after a midcourse correction of its orbit, Tass reported Friday.

CORRECTION — A New York Times report in the March 30 issue of the International Herald Tribune on a discussion of the Three Mile Island nuclear accident of 1979 said incorrectly that a pressure relief valve at the Pennsylvania nuclear power plant spouted radioactive steam into the atmosphere. The steam released in the accident was not radioactive, but the reactor overheated because too much steam was vented.



Prime Minister Trudeau after talks with President Reagan on Thursday in Washington.

Trudeau Backs Reagan Polish Police Question

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada has given public support to the interim nuclear arms reduction proposals President Ronald Reagan has made to the Soviet Union, signaling for the first time that he is likely to approve U.S. requests to test cruise missiles in Canada.

After a White House meeting with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Trudeau, in his official departure statement, said Thursday that he felt that the president's recent arms control initiatives have demonstrated to the Western alliance and anti-nuclear groups that the United States is "not determined to escalate any arms race," and wants a lasting peace.

Mr. Reagan recently called for parity between U.S. and Soviet medium-range land-based missiles in Europe.

About 80,000 Canadians demonstrated in "refuse the cruise" rallies last weekend after Mr. Trudeau signed a memorandum of understanding with the United States for

testing cruise missiles over terrain in western Canada that is similar to areas around Moscow.

However, Mr. Trudeau said final Canadian approval of the tests would be linked to signs of U.S. flexibility in arms talks.

After the meeting, a senior U.S. official said that the administration is "generally, positively optimistic" that when our request is submitted it will be considered favorably.

Administration officials reported that the prime minister and president also reviewed prospects for the May 28-30 economic conference of Western allies in Williamsburg, Virginia.

A number of Western leaders are meeting the president in an attempt to prevent a repeat of last year's summit at Versailles, when disagreements about Western trade policy toward the Soviet Union bogged down the talks.

Mr. Trudeau said: "I was particularly happy that you confirmed to me that you would be determined to ensure that the talks at Williamsburg were unstructured and hopefully that we won't be meeting in order to justify an agenda."

Giscard Proposes Creation Of European Peace Force

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has proposed that Western Europe's four largest nations form a European rapid deployment force to help keep the peace around the world.

Speaking at his hotel suite Thursday, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that with such a force, "the Europeans will be more concerned about the purely European aspect of their security." He meant that the exercise would diminish nationalism in West Germany and Britain's preference to go it alone.

The force, he said, should include West German, Italian,

French and British troops, operating under a permanent command structure and a single commander.

"It would only respond to calls from the United Nations or some regional body" to bring about and enforce a peace in conflicts around the globe, he said.

He also said that the United States should station "a militarily significant" number of medium-range missiles in Europe to "stop the speculation, defuse the question of deployment because it is decided."

Then, he said, the United States should announce plans for a second round of deployment but also offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union over a reduction in its SS-20 missiles.

Arms Control Studies Divide U.S. Educators

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. educational system is beginning to grapple with nuclear war, and war is winning.

The few course outlines on arms control issues that are available for precollege use, all of which are less than a year old, are under attack by critics who say they are biased. None is widely used.

College-level offerings are largely invented on the spot by teachers, and there are no standard texts.

"You can give a course with emphasis on science, or history, or technology, the Soviet Union, foreign policy — there are at least 16 different ways to go at it," said Harmon C. Dumas, dean of the faculty at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York, who organized the first major academic conference on the field last year.

"I never get any argument on the point that this is the issue of our time and that colleges and universities have been notably irresponsible in not addressing it," he added.

The National Education Association, feeling the same way about lack of course outlines on the subject at the secondary school level, produced one in January called "Choices: A Unit on Conflict and Nuclear War."

The 144-page booklet, outlining 10 lessons for junior high school students over two to four weeks, was criticized immediately by the conservative weekly Human Events as "designed to create a new generation of anti-nuclear activists."

That verdict was echoed by the American Federation of Teachers, the National Education Association's rival teacher union, and by several newspaper editorials.

All said the outline's choice of facts, its nuclear-weapons count and some of the activities it recommended for students might bias pupils toward the Soviet view of arms race.

Although the initial press run of 1,500 copies sold out at \$9.90 each to individual teachers, the program is not in wide use.

Robert McClure, the National Education Association's program

manager for teacher education, who headed the joint project with the University of Massachusetts and the Union of Concerned Scientists, said "strenuous efforts" were made to remain neutral.

"It is not biased," he said. "All points of view are presented."

The critics nevertheless complained that the final version fails to include "deterrence" in a list of policy options, omits mention of the failure of appeasement policies toward Hitler and measures nuclear capacity only in terms of warheads, omitting other techniques.

"The NEA guide presumes there are two sides, one in favor of peace and the other in favor of war, rather than that there are two legitimate points of view on how best to achieve peace — through deterrence and strength, or through laying the fears of the Soviet Union by cooperation with them," said Linda Chavez of the American Federation of Teachers.

Natalie Goldring, an arms control analyst with the Union of Concerned Scientists and who co-authored the guide, denied the criticism.

A curriculum resource guide for teachers has been published by Educators for Social Responsibility.

Another high school curriculum guide, produced by the antiwar educational group Ground Zero, provides 57 pages of suggested lecture outlines, discussion topics and background data.

But no comprehensive secondary-school-level work on the overall debate exists, according to an Education Week writer, Ward Wil-

Polish Police Question Walesa Aides

By David Storey
Reuters

WARSAW — Police in Gdansk summoned three aides of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, Friday as the authorities intensified pressure on him before demonstrations called by the banned union's underground wing for Sunday.

Meanwhile, a senior church source, who asked not to be named, said Friday that Pope John Paul II has asked the Polish authorities to release all political prisoners before his visit in June.

Church sources have said the pope may wish to speak out strongly during his six-day pilgrimage against the continued detention of people convicted under martial law if there were no amnesty beforehand.

Mr. Walesa's secretary was questioned twice, his bodyguard once and a summons was delivered to his driver's home, sources at the Walesa apartment said.

Mr. Walesa, his wife and the driver have already been interviewed by police since Mr. Walesa announced 16 days ago that he had met the leaders of Solidarity's underground wing secretly and planned to meet them again.

Immediately after the secret meeting, the underground called for unofficial rallies on May Day and Mr. Walesa has since tacitly endorsed the appeal.

In Warsaw, Zbigniew Bujak, an underground leader, issued a statement encouraging people to take part in the May Day rallies and congratulating those who have boycotted official institutions since martial law was declared in December 1981.

Mr. Bujak said the government regarded May Day as an occasion "to show the victory of totalitarianism over the democratic aspirations of the nation."

"All social groups were supposed to have been pacified, obedient and humble by that day," he said. "Today we know that prison walls hold no fears if the aim, and the means, of our struggle is solidarity."

The underground was supposed to have been eliminated by now, but it does and will exist because it is democracy itself which finds itself underground, together with the aspirations of the people."

The message was broadcast by the clandestine Radio Solidarity in Warsaw Thursday night, but only a few sentences were heard because of jamming and weak transmission.

A church source said that Kazimierz Barcikowski, a member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, had sent a letter to the secretary of the episcopate, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, asking for morning Mass to be postponed on Sunday.

The underground has called for people to gather in squares after Mass Sunday morning and then stage marches rivaling the traditional Communist parades.

The source said the request to put off Mass was firmly rejected. Government officials declined to comment.

Bozena Rybicka, Mr. Walesa's secretary since Solidarity was founded, and her husband, Maciej Grzywaczewski, a former full-time worker for Solidarity who is now on six months' paid leave following the union's dissolution, were taken from their Gdansk home Friday and held for two hours.

Mrs. Rybicka, contacted later at home, said they were questioned about the employment status of Mr. Grzywaczewski.

Later Mrs. Rybicka was picked up at her home again to answer questions about her own employment status, her husband said.

Mr. Walesa's longtime friend and bodyguard, Henryk Mazur, was detained at his home Friday and police delivered a summons to the home of Mr. Walesa's driver, Mieczyslaw Wachowski, who was not in.

The first comprehensive college-level text on nuclear issues is scheduled for publication this summer by Harvard University.

After Dumas and the American Council on Education organized the conference on educators and nuclear war issues here last year, at least two groups were formed to promote college-level courses. These include University Professors Against Nuclear War, and Countdown, an educational project of the Federation of American Scientists.

Republicans Say They Can Block Action Against Tax-Cut Program

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have told President Ronald Reagan that they have marshaled enough votes to sustain a veto if Congress attempts to "tamper" in any way with the remainder of his tax-cut program.

In a letter to Mr. Reagan on Thursday, 146 Republicans, enough to keep a veto from being overridden, urged Mr. Reagan to pledge to veto such legislation and vowed support in sustaining the veto.

Over strong opposition from Mr. Reagan, the Democratic-controlled House and the Republican-led Senate Budget Committee have called for tax increases sufficient to accommodate repeal of Mr. Reagan's July tax cut and of tax-rate adjustments for inflation. Democratic leaders of the House and Senate, joined by some Senate Republican moderates, have advocated repeal or modification of the two provisions, although Senate Republican leaders predicted Wednesday that both tax laws would remain intact.

"We view with deep dismay the increasing pressures to repeal or delay the 10-percent personal tax rate cut scheduled for this summer and the tax-rate indexation provision scheduled to take effect in 1985," the 146 Republicans said in the letter.

Among the signers were the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the minority whip, Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, and other party leaders.

The House Republican effort to shore up support for Mr. Reagan's

tax program came as Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, introduced what he called a compromise on indexing that would postpone the automatic inflation adjustments until the federal deficit was reduced to 2 percent of the gross national product.

The deficit would not drop to this level until sometime after 1988 under administration projections, Mr. Eagleton said.

That trigger is similar to one proposed by Mr. Reagan for stand-by tax increases of about \$150 billion for fiscal 1986, 1987 and 1988 that would take effect if deficits continued to exceed 2.5 percent of the gross national product and if the economy was growing.

Mr. Eagleton estimated that his proposal would save \$90 billion through 1988.

"Quite frankly, this bill represents a compromise of my own feeling that indexing was a terrible mistake and should be repealed outright," said Mr. Eagleton.

He characterized the inflation adjustments as a "lifetime mortgage on the ability of the government to function." But compromise is necessary to control deficits, he said.

Leaders of the House Republican effort argued that Mr. Reagan's tax cuts, including indexing, were not responsible for big deficits.

What Congress needs to do "is to concentrate on getting control of the spending side of the budget," said Representative Connie Mack, Republican of Florida, who spearheaded the letter campaign.

But Mr. Mack said that the other signers had not committed themselves to spending cuts. Nor, he

said, did they necessarily rule out other tax increases to help reduce deficits.

Hearings Set for June
Thomas B. Edsall of The Washington Post filed this account from Washington.

The House Ways and Means Committee announced Thursday that it would not begin hearings on repeal of the scheduled 10-percent withholding on dividend and interest income until June 2, less than a month before the law is to go into effect.

After the announcement by the committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, the American Bankers Association said that "such a delay seems like a deliberate attempt to trigger withholding," which is scheduled to start July 1.

The Senate has passed legislation that would postpone withholding until at least 1987.

In a letter to House members, Mr. Rostenkowski asked that they "reserve judgment on the merits of withholding" until the hearings are completed.

More than 300 House members are sponsoring repeal legislation, and most proponents of the withholding law acknowledge that they face almost certain defeat.

Sources on the Ways and Means Committee said that the withholding issue might be used as a vehicle for a major tax increase, depending on whether Congress could agree on a fiscal 1984 budget resolution calling for such action.

A tax bill, the sources said, would be likely to include tax increases directed at banks.

Recession Kids Tell It to Congress Children Worried About the Future Get a Hearing

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress got some unusually straight talk Thursday about the realities of American life. It came from a bunch of 10, 11 and 12-year-olds.

In poignant terms, girls in pig-tails and boys in sneakers told a new House committee of a nation in which fathers are out of work, bills are hard to pay, families are headed by one parent and children find their homes empty when they get home from school because their mothers are at work.

Tiffani Jones, 12, from Letcher County, Kentucky, said 51 percent of the work force in her Appalachian coal-mining area is unemployed. Families, she said, are having trouble making rent and house payments and buying clothes for their children, and "there isn't enough money to meet even the basic necessities."

"Let's put jobs back in our future," she pleaded.

Sophie Huck, 11, from St. Paul, Minnesota, said her mother is at work when she comes home from school. "You go up in your room and read or watch TV or just sit and get bored," she said.

"Some kids have only one parent. Their mothers have to work very long hours to pay the bills. They have to wait a long time. Lots of them have to make their own dinner and put themselves to bed alone," she said.

The two girls were among 80 children who attended the first hearing of the new House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, where the plight of the American family was laid out in unusually stark terms.

More than one-fourth of Ameri-

can children live in poverty or near poverty, many in single-parent homes, Alice Rivlin, director of the Congressional Budget Office, told the panel.

She said there are now 25 percent more children living in poverty than there were three years ago, a phenomenon she attributed to the recession and a rise in the proportion of children living in single-parent families.

Yet "federal spending on children and families, especially those with low incomes, has recently declined in real terms, and under current policies it will continue to fall," she said. Welfare benefits, she said, dropped by 5 percent in 1982.

Gerald Holton, a Harvard University professor and member of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, said children are being ill-served by a fragmented and misdirected educational system that promotes mediocrity, fails to reward quality and bores students.

"History and the American education system are marching off in precisely opposite directions, and the gap between them has every indication of widening," he said.

"If streets, schools and homes are unsafe, where can we go? Does our world have to be like this?" she asked. "Can't you please change it?"

Last Mile Longest For U.S. Carrier

Los Angeles Times Service

ALAMEDA, California — The USS Enterprise, a nuclear-powered U.S. Navy aircraft carrier, got stuck in the mud for more than five hours Thursday on its way to port in San Francisco Bay.

The 1,123-foot (340-meter) carrier, with a crew of 5,000 aboard, was coming home after an eight-month cruise when it ran aground at mid-morning, about 1,000 yards (910 meters) from the dock at the Alameda Naval Air Station.

Hundreds of spectators, who had waited throughout the day to engage a festive "welcome home" celebration, cheered when the ship finally broke loose and came in, flags flying, to complete its voyage from Subic Bay in the Philippines, Singapore, Kenya, Australia and Japan.

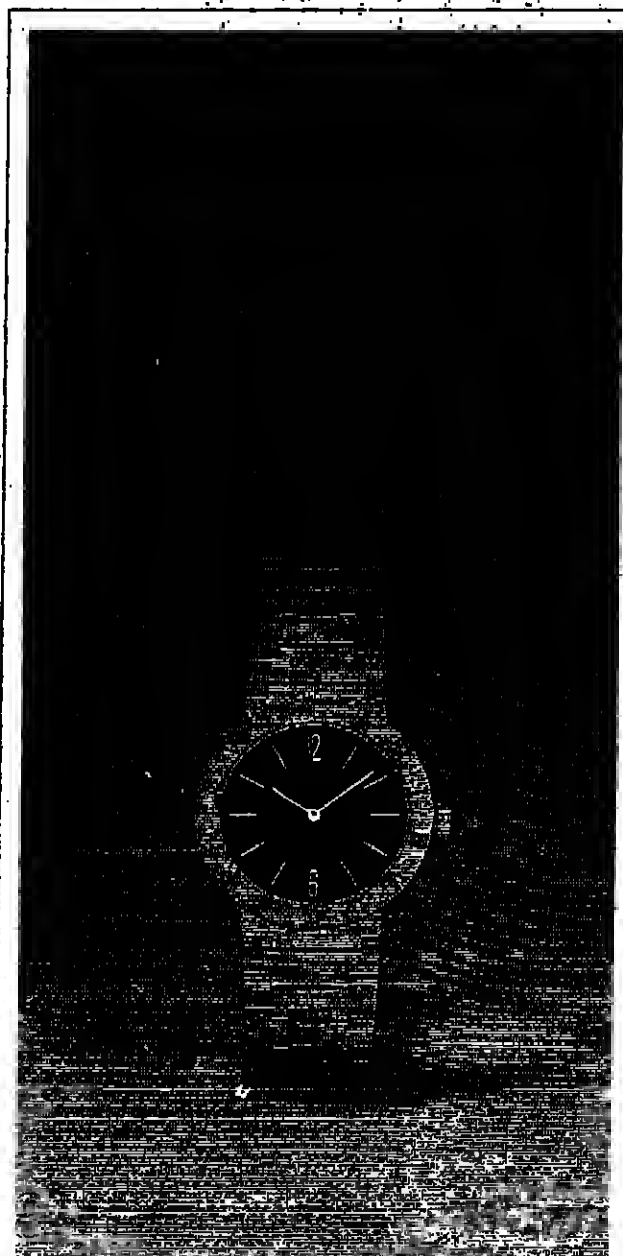
Sikhs Reject Police Bid

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Militant Sikhs in the northern state of Punjab rejected government demands that they surrender the alleged killer of a senior police official who sought refuge in a temple in Amritsar, press reports said Friday. The Sikhs deny they are harboring the fugitive sought by the police.

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On Reagan's Speech

Not the Best Policy

President Reagan in his Central America speech nailed down the essential point that the region matters and that the way the United States deals with events in its backyard will be taken in many other places as a measure of its constancy and steadiness. He did not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that his particular combination of policies is the one best calculated to serve U.S. interests.

Mr. Reagan suggested that the choice lies between his course and an opposition that "counsels passivity, resignation, defeatism... while the people of Central America are delivered to totalitarianism and we ourselves are left vulnerable to new dangers." But this is not fair. Most of Mr. Reagan's critics accept his judgment of the high stakes. They want no more Nicaragua and no more Soviet advances. On those goals there is agreement. What is questioned is the way of reaching them. The main congressional critics note, as Senator Dodd suggested, that although Congress has ended up giving Mr. Reagan negotiating space and all the aid he has sought in the last 2½ years, things seem to be going from bad to worse. Why? they ask. And what reason is there to think that more of the same will work?

Mr. Reagan's focus is on the Nicaraguan-Cuban-Soviet role, and with good reason. Central America, with its poverty and injustice, had long been simmering; what brought it to a revolutionary boil in the last few years has been outside stimulus and support. Yet the form of the Reagan administration's engagement in the region, its attempt to counter that intervention, has built-in problems of its own. It ignites old anxieties about the U.S. role, and magnifies some of the very factors — the U.S. presence, the felt tradition of U.S. interventionism — that lie at the heart of the political ferment.

In El Salvador, a reaction to the intrusiveness that is the companion and the price of U.S. aid is building among the very groups that U.S. policy seeks to rescue. In Nicaragua, U.S. support of insurgents allows a nasty totalitarian-minded Marxist regime to dull the otherwise telling indictment that it is a foreign tool. In brief, just as the United States cannot walk away from Central America, because the region is too important, so it cannot take charge and dictate a solution, because of the immense weight of its past involvement, which Latin Americans remember keenly. That leaves the Reagan administration with a requirement to conduct a continuing policy, but a limited one.

The war is crushing El Salvador; taking an immense human toll, draining the economy, lowering the level of health and services, and so on. It is not just that the government lacks the aid to best the guerrillas; if that were the case, more aid would be the answer. It is that,

notwithstanding the progress made in land reform and electoral democracy and even in human rights, the government, and especially the still largely self-ruled army, may not be up to the tremendous job of modernizing the country and fighting a war at the same time.

To avert the possibility of eventual collapse, meaning a guerrilla victory, El Salvador needs the best political solution it can get. That is the result being sought by the friendly and frank democratic states of the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama.

Perhaps these Latin states are wrong in believing that the Marxist guerrilla influence can be contained better in the negotiating context than they are trying to promote. Perhaps each is too beholden to its domestic left to judge honestly the aggressive revolutionary thrust that is some irreducible part of the guerrilla movements that rule Nicaragua and ravage El Salvador. Successful precedents for the approach they commend are few and far between. But no U.S. policy that swims against the Latin current will get very far. And as high as the stakes are for the United States, they are higher for the Latin states, whose self-interest is to slow down the Marxist revolutionary train before it reaches them.

These considerations find expression, we think, in three policy goals:

1) Congress should vote the president the El Salvador aid money he seeks. There is a war on, and the government side deserves support, especially if it moves toward negotiations.

2) At the same time, the administration should walk through the negotiating door the Contadora group is straining to open for it. Passive "support" of this initiative is inadequate. If the initiative is not actively encouraged it will be overwhelmed by the sheer weight and pervasiveness of U.S. policy.

3) Meanwhile, the Reagan administration must find a way to disengage from its support of insurgents bent on overthrowing the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. The necessary mission of interdicting arms from Nicaragua should be confined to methods that do not refurbish the old, politically crippling image of the United States as an interventionist power. Would such a policy of generous aid to El Salvador, diplomatic cooperation with Latin friends and non-intervention in Nicaragua work? There is uncertainty and risk aplenty in it, but less, we believe, than in the president's current policy of generous aid, its own diplomatic preferences and intervention in Nicaragua. The current course has the further disadvantage of being demonstrably unable to gain the bipartisan, executive-congressional consensus that is the only conceivable basis for a policy with a fair chance for success.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nor Is This the Alamo

The notable thing about President Reagan's latest rendering of policy in Central America was its extraordinary definition of the stakes and its skimpy account of the realities. Mr. Reagan gave a dozen inflated reasons for defending the isthmus, yet said almost nothing about the practical problems involved or how he proposes to solve them.

If \$1 billion a year, even for a decade, can improve the lot of Central Americans and keep any more of their countries out of the Soviet bloc, we say by all means try it. But if that is what the president was trying, why not just say it? His underlying instinct may be reasonable. Overstating commitments while minimizing the costs is not.

Washington's political dilemma in Central America has been plain. With Cuba and probably Nicaragua lost to the Soviet bloc, any president will do his utmost to prevent the loss of another country. Yet after Vietnam, every Congress will fear pouring lives and billions into a new quagmire. Both the president and Congress respond to the same electorate; we are schizoid in these matters. What, then, is the obligation of leadership?

To teach. To teach that Central America is neither the Sudanese nor South Vietnam; neither the place to draw rigid lines against big-power aggression nor the certain graveyard of good intentions; that our concern for who rules those backward nations arises naturally, from history and geography; that direct intrusions of Soviet power can be met directly, and by other means, but that Marxist-Leninists who would serve Soviet purposes are nonetheless unwelcome and worth resisting.

These are legitimate, important interests. They justify exertion. They do not justify open-ended commitments. They argue for a patient, enduring effort, with goals and restraints accepted by both branches. Mr.

Reagan acknowledged this American reality only when he emphasized that no one is thinking of sending American combat troops.

But if the stakes are as he says, why on earth not? He began by defining them as the Panama Canal and vital wartime shipping lanes, went on to talk of the "national security of all the Americas" and concluded with this sweeping proclamation: "If we cannot defend ourselves there, we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble, and the safety of our homeland would be put at jeopardy."

And what, really, was the impulse for this extravagant rhetoric? If you believe Mr. Reagan's spokesmen, as we do, it was to spur Congress to add \$50 million more in military aid for El Salvador and to enlarge America's corps of military advisers there from 35 to maybe 150. That stands Theodore Roosevelt on his head, speaking loudly, on behalf of a very small stick.

Mr. Reagan would have been wiser to teach, like his ambassador in San Salvador, Deane Hinton. He argues for more aid in a very different tone. The chances for democracy and land reform and a civilized army are far from lost, he says; the deadlock between government and guerrillas can be slowly broken, but "you're going to have to somehow keep democracy and the economy going here for 10 years" and aim for a "generational change."

Such aims, if openly pursued and candidly monitored, would deserve support. It would give hope to Central Americans who depend on our staying power and discourage enemies who bet against it. It would pierce the arrogance of reactionaries who long misgoverned Central America and now pine for the Marines. Above all, it would match affordable means to defensible ends.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Meanwhile, in Beirut...

Central America: The Opinion Factor

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The argument rages in Washington as to whether Central America is as President Ronald Reagan and the leaders of his administration describe it. Is Nicaragua effectively the outpost of Soviet aggression? Is it plausible to think El Salvador an emergent democracy?

Those, however, are not the relevant questions for Washington, important as they may be to luckless Central Americans. Congress and the administration act as if it would make a difference to American policy if they could agree on a description of what is going on in Central America. But, first of all, they will not get an agreement. And second, it would make little difference if they could.

The determining factor in what the United States will and will not do in Central America is public opinion in the United States. Every serious evidence says that the American public,

the voting majority, is not willing to pay a serious cost to be saved from Central American communism.

This marks the big difference from what went on in the 1960s, when the Kennedy and Johnson administrations insisted that the United States was threatened by the developing power of "Chinese communism" in Vietnam. (It was, then, indeed described in Washington as Chinese communism, and the Vietnamese Communist leadership — which for the last decade has been in a state of quasi-declared war with China — was held to be imminently subordinate to Beijing.) In those days the public was generally willing to take the government's word on these things, or at least to give the government the benefit of the doubt.

Thus it was Senator William Fulbright, later to become leader of Senate opponents of U.S. policy in Vietnam, who sponsored the Tonkin Gulf resolution in August 1964, which first authorized direct American military action against North Vietnam. He believed what the Johnson administration was telling him; he stifled his doubts because Americans should stand together in a crisis.

The New York Times and The Washington Post — both later bitterly reproached by government for their criticism of the war — at first supported the Vietnam policies of the Johnson administration. The Washington Post did not change its tune until 1968. Even Walter Lippman, who was to become the war's most eloquent opponent, in the beginning accepted the assurances of

McGeorge Bundy, the presidential assistant, that the "Rolling Thunder" bombing offensive against North Vietnam was a "public relations job" rather than a serious military effort. "I don't think they kill anybody," he said on television, "because what we bomb is wooden sheds."

Nobody today is taking any wooden shoe stories from the government about El Salvador or the American involvement in sponsoring Nicaraguan guerrillas. Nobody is willing to accept administration assurances that what it proposes will be prudent, politically constructive and sparing of civilians — even that it will be militarily effective. But Mr. Reagan does not seem to understand this. The American government's credit, in matters of intervention in civil struggles abroad, was used up by Vietnam and has not yet been reconstituted.

Possibly that is a bad thing. If the administration's dark forecasts about what would happen if El Salvador fell were true — Mexico toppled, Texas and New Mexico threatened by subversion — then it obviously is a bad thing. I myself do not believe these forecasts, so I think that in this case it is a good thing. I believe that Mexico is perfectly capable of looking after itself, and that it will be a cold day in hell before Cuban or Soviet communism poses a threat to Texas. But who is right and who is wrong will not change the problem confronting Mr. Reagan. Even if he is right, the public simply does not want to do what he wants to do.

Thus Washington's dramatization of the Central American affair makes things worse. It will turn the fall of El Salvador (and, alas, El Salvador may well fall) into a major defeat of the United States, a gross demonstration of American policy disorder and public irresolution. And this, as surely, is not a good thing to do.

The folk wisdom of the Old West, where Mr. Reagan did not grow up, held that you should not start something you cannot finish. Mr. Reagan has done that in El Salvador. The result in the end can only be bad — for the Salvadoreans, for the United States, and for President Reagan himself.

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What Is Not Clear in El Salvador Is How More of the Same Can Help

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The United States has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on military aid to El Salvador. The government's security forces now total more than 30,000 men. Yet they are hard-pressed to oppose an estimated 5,000 guerrillas, and U.S. officials speak of grave danger that the war will be lost.

Why? That is the question that hangs over President Ronald Reagan's call for a deeper U.S. commitment in El Salvador. Why hasn't the effort produced a military solution so far? Why should it do better from here on? And if it does not work, what follows?

Numerous American military experts have visited El Salvador and found faults in the organization and tactics of the government forces. They are a 9-to-5 army, it is said, with many indolent or corrupt officers. The soldiers are often unwillingly pressed into service, and care so little about winning this war that they sell arms and ammunition to the guerrillas.

But the problem is obviously deeper than poor officers or undisciplined men. It goes to the attitudes of the Salvadoran public. Many people simply do not identify with the government's cause, do not see it as their own. And that is not so hard to understand, given the facts of life — and death.

El Salvador has about the same population and area as Massachusetts: something over five million people in 8,260 square miles. In the last three and a half years, in that small country, government security forces have killed more than 35,000 civilians. An additional 2,000 have "disappeared" after being taken into custody by the security forces. And not one member of the forces has been successfully prosecuted.

The figures come from offices established by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese in San Salvador to keep track of the violence. Its Office of Legal Oversight tallied these "murders of civilian non-combatants by security forces" during the first three months of 1983: January, 430; February, 537; March, 329. The same office records murders

of civilians by the guerrilla forces. It found seven in January, thirteen in February, six in March.

Those of us who live safely under authority restrained by law must find it hard to imagine life in such conditions. At the barest minimum people want some expectation of security — of life — from their government. How can a regime whose armed forces kill 100 of its citizens in an average week expect attachment to its cause? How can it win a war, whatever aid it gets?

The questions I raise here are practical ones. I have no illusion that the guerrilla forces and their leaders are all noble democrats, believers in government under law. But they evidently are powerfully motivated by a desire to change a society long marked by brutality and exploitation. What U.S. policy will marshal a successful opposition to them?

One possibility would be to change the character of the Salvadoran government and its forces so that people would identify with them, would see in them a hope of elementary protection. But for an external power to bring about such a transformation is a huge order. What precedent is there for the United States succeeding in such an enterprise? How much time and money would it take?

Alternatively, the United States could take over the war. President Reagan assured Congress that "there is no thought of sending American combat forces," and public opinion is certainly wary of such a denouement. But the more Mr. Reagan talks about the threat to U.S. national security in Central America and the more palpable are the problems of the Salvadoran forces, the more his logic points to a direct U.S. military involvement.

The president takes a moral view of the conflict in El Salvador, seeing a U.S. responsibility to stop communism in the Western Hemisphere. Otherwise, he told the joint session of Congress, "the safety of our homeland would be put at jeopardy."

What is not clear is the how, the

practical means to a Salvadoran end. Leslie H. Gelb of The New York Times explored the United States' Salvador policy in a recent article based on extensive talks with administration officials (IHT, April 23-24). They said it would take two to seven years before a big U.S. effort started to produce results. But they did not have answers to such practical questions as these: Will Congress wait that long for progress on Salvadoran "death squads"? Will it keep voting money for a war of indefinite duration? If all else fails, will the administration advocate sending U.S. forces?

Vietnam is the shadow over El Salvador, for all the differences in the two countries. We got into Vietnam originally, I believe, for honest reasons of opposing a communist takeover. But we did not weigh the practicalities, and our intervention ended by doing terrible injury to the Vietnamese and ourselves. Commitments made without reckoning the consequences are neither moral nor wise.

The New York Times.

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Rearming American Schools

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The title of the commission that was created in 1981 and has just issued its findings is itself heartening: The National Commission on Excellence in Education. Its subject was excellence, not equality or some other facet of a social justice peripheral to the public's hopes of education. One measure of recent confusions is that it seems as if most bold to extol the pursuit of equality, and to do so without worrying about "elitism" or the impossibility of "representative" standards that will inhibit the free flow of self-expressions to from students.

Noting that "history is not kind to us," the commission says that the United States has "lost sight of the basic purposes of schooling and has committed 'an act of unthinking unilateral educational disarmament.' This act was perhaps unthinking, but the sense that it was unthinking, but it was the result of ideas.

One idea is that education is less a matter of transmitting cultural legacy than of instilling skills useful in tomorrow's markets. Another idea is that education is less a matter of passing something on to students than of letting something — "self-realization" or whatever — out.

The commission rightly notes the link between a nation's educational excellence and commercial vigor. But the commission stresses that its concern "also includes the intellectual, moral and spiritual strengths of our people which knit together the very fabric of our society." A high level of shared education is essential to the fostering of a common culture, especially in a country that prides itself on pluralism and individual freedom. A continental nation steeped in capitalist individualism must make provision for nurturing some collective consciousness.

The four words on the seal of one of the first land-grant colleges (Michigan State) express the practicality of much of America's educational effort: "Agriculture and Applied Science." Such education works with a premise of modern policies: A good society is one in which citizens' passions are absorbed in commerce. But the fact that American education has always aimed to serve commercial values has imposed on education a special duty. It is the duty to strengthen the social bonds that are weakened by the dynamism of a restless society of atomized individuals preoccupied with getting on.

In their wonderful book "Shakespeare's Politics," Allan Bloom and Harry Jaffa say that today no books play the role that the Bible, Shakespeare and John Bunyan once played in the education of English-speaking peoples. No generally read works supply civilizing and unifying models of virtue. "MAST" and "Star Wars" will not suffice. The thinness of the stream of shaping culture is, in part, a result of the contemporary assumption that school curricula should be academic cafeterias catering to students' whims.

The central symbol of American life is the little red schoolhouse, representing faith in education. There were public schools in Boston in 1639. In 1880 England had a population of 23 million and four degree-granting institutions; Ohio had a population of three million and 37 such institutions.

John Adams, the most devout of the Founding Fathers, expressed typical American optimism about one thing: "The virtues and powers to which men may be trained by early education and constant discipline, are truly sublime and astounding." But Adams also said something that reveals why education and equality are American values in tension: "Education makes a greater difference between man and man, than nature has between man and brute." If so, the more resources that are invested in education, the more stratified society may become.

If education is going to create and widen disparities between citizens, it must take care to inculcate some commonality. Otherwise, links of shared values and understandings become dangerously attenuated.

Certainly we want lots of American engineers who can run rings around the competition in whatever high-tech tomorrow is coming at us. But even more, we need a citizenry acquainted with the ancient patrimony of our civilization. That patrimony is a renewable resource, but it will not regenerate spontaneously.

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Post of Special Envoy Is Big Test for Stone

Senator Who Stressed 'Open Door' Faces Tough Queries in Congress

By Marlene Cimons
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Richard B. Stone came to Washington in 1975 as a new senator from Florida, one of the first things he did was remove his office door from its hinges, inviting constituents and reporters to sample his "open door" policy. He also announced that he would boycott closed meetings of Senate committees.

His declared doctrine of openness in government will be tested in coming months, particularly by his former congressional colleagues, if the Senate approves his appointment, made by President Ronald Reagan on Thursday, to the sensitive post of special envoy for Central America.

Mr. Stone, 54, has been the Reagan administration's special representative for "public diplomacy initiatives" in Central America. In his new job, he would have ambassadorial rank.

He is not optimistic about the chances for a negotiated settlement in El Salvador. At a White House press conference Thursday after his appointment, he said: "The odds are long. It's a very difficult situation. Anyone who thinks a peace invitation to peace will produce peace is just inaccurate and unrealistic. This will be just as hard a fight as military fighting is hard."

Mr. Stone, a lawyer from Miami and Tallahassee, served only one term in the Senate. He is a Democrat whose conservative foreign policy views, especially toward Latin America, have enhanced his standing with the Reagan White House.

He worked on foreign policy for the Reagan transition team and once was thought to be in line for the post of assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, a job now held by Thomas O. Enders. He is a staunch opponent of the Communist government of President Fidel Castro of Cuba and favors the creation of Radio Martí, a proposed counter-Castro voice in Cuba that would, if approved by Congress, be built by the U.S. government in southern Florida.

In 1981-82, Mr. Stone, who speaks fluent Spanish, worked as a

registered agent for the rightist government of Guatemala.

His alliances with rightist governments have made some critics wary of his ability to negotiate with leftist elements, particularly those trying to overthrow the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador.

Despite expected opposition in the Senate, however, Mr. Stone is optimistic about his confirmation chances. "I feel pretty good about it," he said Thursday, "because I know these gentlemen. It's going to work out just fine. I think the winning vote will be strong and supportive. I need a strong, supportive vote to do a job as difficult as this."

His two assignments for the Guatemalan government, he said, were to seek peace with Belize and an improvement in Guatemala's human relations. "Both of those goals," he asserted, "were so worthwhile I think they not only will not hurt me, they're going to help me."

Not everyone agrees. "These past activities," said Wayne S. Smith, chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Cuba from 1979 to 1982, "hardly suggest he is the sort of unbiased observer who could step into this extremely polarized and volatile situation and bring about some kind of consensus."

Mr. Stone's one departure from his usually conservative foreign policy positions occurred during the Carter administration when, as a senator, he voted to approve the Panama Canal treaties, after announcing earlier that he would oppose them. Mr. Reagan strongly opposed the treaties.

"I don't think his vote would bother President Reagan now," said Senator Paula Hawkins, the Republican who succeeded Mr. Stone, "since it actually puts him in good stead with the Latin countries. They wanted the treaties. It bothered the Floridians, but shouldn't bother the White House. They need someone who is a good intermediary, and the Latins have always liked him very much."

Mr. Stone was elected to the Florida Senate in 1967 and three years later was elected Florida secretary of state. In 1974, was elected to a U.S. Senate seat, which he lost in the 1980 Democratic primary.



Richard B. Stone

Costa Rica Plans To Stay Neutral

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Costa Rica will outline on Sunday its decision to remain "actively neutral" in any armed conflict, President Luis Alberto Monge said.

"If we do not have an army, if we have voluntarily and unilaterally disarmed ourselves, if our people have a pacifist vocation, we have nothing to do in an armed conflict," he said.

He said that if armed conflict threatened Costa Rica, his government would be willing to admit troops from democratic countries to safeguard its borders. He rejected accusations by Nicaragua that Costa Rica was harboring Nicaraguan exiles preparing to invade their homeland.

Fewer Arms Detected Moving Into Salvador

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. air and sea surveillance of Central America has detected a possible slowdown in arms shipments from Nicaragua to rebels in El Salvador, according to administration officials.

They said Thursday that the reduction in detected arms shipments was perhaps just a pause in the transfer of arms to the leftist Salvadoran rebels.

One leading official who has been studying the latest intelligence reports gathered by air force planes and navy ships did not rule out the possibility that the slowdown could be a diplomatic signal to the Reagan administration.

But the official said he learned more toward two other explanations being given for the apparent decline in arms shipments.

One is that rebel forces may be sending just as many weapons but using new trails in Honduras to move arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador, detouring around a trail that had been under close watch and which government forces had come close to sealing off.

Arms and supplies moving along the new routes could escape U.S. surveillance and result in lower estimates of the tonnage reaching El Salvador these days, he said.

The second possibility, backed by some evidence, is that rebel forces in El Salvador may be concentrating on distributing the supplies they have already received rather than calling for new shipments.

"We're watching it closely," another official said, "but have not reached a judgment on what the apparent change in pattern means."



El Salvador's president, Alfredo Magaña, praises President Reagan's speech to Congress on Central America.

team of electronics experts and Spanish linguists aboard the ship to focus electronic eavesdropping gear on rebel command posts and record the voice communications.

■ **Salvadoran Military Defended**
The New York Times reported Thursday in San Salvador: El Salvador's new defense minister has defended the performance of his country's military forces, but he said he might replace some high-ranking officers.

"Changes will come at the opportune moment," said the minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova.

On Wednesday, General Vides Casanova spent several hours at air force headquarters, reportedly meeting with the air force commander, Colonel Juan Rafael Bustillo, and other top officers. A clash between Colonel Bustillo and the previous defense minister, General José Guillermo García, led to General García's resignation.

For such an operation, it would be standard practice for the National Security Agency to put a

Nicaraguans Protest Reagan Policy Speech

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Thousands of shouting Nicaraguans — waving flags, rifles and machetes — marched in a government-organized demonstration in response to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech Wednesday night on Central American policy.

Monseñor José Arias Caldera, whom Sandinist organizations and news media call the "bishop of the poor," told the crowd Thursday that Mr. Reagan's "policy against Nicaragua" was "cowardly and dirty."

Nicaragua, he said, "is not a threat to the security of the most powerful nation in the world, the United States."

Monseñor Arias Caldera said the Reagan administration had fallen "lower than Hitler, who at least had the courage to fight against the Soviet Union and not against a small country like Nicaragua."

Members of the Sandinist junta were among the crowd estimated by the official Voice of Nicaragua radio station at 100,000, but they did not address the demonstrators.

Also in attendance were the ambassadors of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, the four countries comprising the so-called Contadora group seeking peace negotiations in Central America.

The government announced the protest "in answer to Reagan's dramatic speech" Wednesday night calling Nicaragua a threat to its neighbors and to U.S. security.

Nicaragua has charged that the Reagan administration supports insurgents, operating from camps in Honduras, who seek to topple the Sandinist government from Thursday, Dhaka newspapers reported.

Nicaragua channels arms to leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the U.S.-supported government to nearby El Salvador.

■ **Pastora to Begin Actions**
Earlier, Raymond Bonner of the New York Times reported from Washington:

Edén Pastora, a hero of the Nicaraguan revolution who later broke with the Sandinists, will begin "major military actions" within a matter of days to overthrow the Sandinist government, one of Mr. Pastora's political allies, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, said Thursday.

Mr. Robelo added that two anti-Sandinist factions, which had publicly declared that they were operating independently, had reluctantly held discussions about a joint effort. He said the alliance had held discussions with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force because "we have to be pragmatic."

A businessman who was a member of the first junta after the overthrow of General Anastasio Somoza in 1979, Mr. Robelo said that military action was necessary because the Sandinists had refused to negotiate a political settlement.

Many supporters of Somoza are members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

"It's unfortunate for our country," Mr. Robelo said, "but we have to kill people and send people to death in order to be really listened to in the world."

22 Dead in Bangladesh

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Fierce storms killed 22 persons and injured more than 300 in several Bangladesh towns Thursday, Dhaka newspapers reported.

Lévesque Gearing Up For Separatist Drive

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

HULL, Quebec — Premier René Lévesque said that his party will have to stoke up what he described as a "dormant" separatist consciousness in Quebec to pave the way for an election within two years that will be run clearly on the issue of independence.

In an interview, Mr. Lévesque said that his Parti Québécois, aware of its low popularity in public opinion polls, is gearing up for a campaign that he hopes will result in a mandate to proclaim independence for the province.

"Our position is that if we get anything that looks like 50 percent of the vote, which automatically would mean that we won 60 percent of the French-speaking vote, that's a mandate, as far as we are concerned," he said. "If we get it, we go ahead by all legitimate means."

This approach differs from that taken by the party three years ago when it offered voters a separate referendum on independence after winning the provincial elections by a large margin. In the referendum, the separatist option was defeated.

Mr. Lévesque conceded that political activism in his province has become inert after the days in the 1960s and 1970s when almost every popular song set patriotic themes to nationalistic tempos.

"What I believe is that the young people who are not mobilizable right now will get the message more than ever before over the next couple of years and we're going to work like hell to make them get it," the premier said.

He said that, according to the public opinion polls the party,

which is about halfway between elections, is near its lowest point in popularity. Part of this drop was the normal mid-term trough, he said, and part was the result of a dismal worldwide economy.

On the question of how the party plans to regenerate the enthusiasm that first brought the separatists to power more than six years ago, Mr. Lévesque said that the party's basic stance will be the same.

"Independence remains the great objective of any national entity of any substance, and any self-respect; and we are going to push in that direction."

"The boys and girls who were becoming adults in the late '60s, who became our first dedicated supporters, are now in their '40s, and the next bunch is in their '30s." "The key question is, can we mobilize, in time for the next election, the 15-to-25-year-olds who, for the moment, are not mobilized by anyone. That's the challenge. If we meet this one right, we've got it made; if not, there will be more waiting."

Mr. Lévesque brushed aside a suggestion that many French-speaking Quebecers, having gained a pre-eminent position for their language and culture within Quebec, might now be unwilling to parlay these gains into uncertain and ambiguous political and economic structures. Mr. Lévesque said that the advances in culture and language are still very fragile.

"What is culture if it isn't a paying proposition; and we still are a minority people inside Canada and we always get the neck of the chicken as far as development is concerned," he said.

As to the level of oppression involved in being a French-speaking Quebecer, Mr. Lévesque said: "Obviously, I have to admit that it's not exactly a hell on Earth to be part of the Canadian federal setup."

Pointing to an earlier reversal in popularity that followed the failed referendum, Mr. Lévesque noted that six months later the party swept an election.

"Things change from six months to six months and sometimes from day to day," he declared, adding that he expects to see the tempo of politics quicken.

The premier said that there was a great deal of room left to discuss such technical questions as what kind of monetary system an independent Quebec should have and what links and ties to Canada should be retained.

But he emphasized that the basic position was not negotiable and he declared that, should the party, now low in the polls, rise again to take 50 percent of the popular vote in the next election, that would be followed by an affirmation or proclamation of independence, unilaterally taken if necessary.

"Then the ball will be in their court," Mr. Lévesque said, referring to federal Canada.

Lincoln White, Ex-Spokesman For U.S., Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lincoln White, 77, chief spokesman for the State Department for several years after World War II, died Wednesday in Sevier, Arkansas.

Mr. White, known to reporters as Link, was widely respected for his precision in outlining foreign policy positions and his calm in the face of questioning. He served under eight secretaries of state, from Cordell Hull to Dean Rusk.

He was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was a graduate of Spring Hill College in Mobile, Alabama. He began a newspaper career in 1928 with The Chattanooga News and entered government service in 1933.

John Crowther Case
NEW YORK (NYT) — John Crowther Case, 91, a retired vice president and director of Sococo Oil Co., died Wednesday at home in Keene Valley, New York.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Sotheby's Scores a Major Manuscript Success as Board Fights Takeover Bid



"The Beast Cast Into Hell," one of 41 illuminated pages, sold for £41,800.

By Soren Melikian

LONDON — Could Sotheby's disintegrate? The question would have sounded like a joke only a month ago. Given the medieval manuscript sale of historic importance held at Sotheby's on Monday, it sounds paradoxical. Yet it has been implicitly raised by the board of directors of the Sotheby Parke Bernet Group in a document released on Tuesday.

Signed by Peter Wilson, honorary life president, Gordon Brunton, chairman, and Graham Llewellyn, chief executive, it is a letter intended to dissuade shareholders from selling out to Knoll International Holding Inc., the company set up by Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid.

The board explains why, in its view, the New York businessmen are not suitable buyers. In essence it argues that they are taking on more than they can cope with financially. Such a takeover would "put the position of the GFI-Knoll Group (which would then include Sotheby's) at risk. The net tangible assets of the GFI-Knoll Group... are... slightly less than those of Sotheby's, but its borrowings are massively larger." The GFI-Knoll Group was worth £18.5 million at Jan. 2, 1983, while

Sotheby's worth stood at £18.6 million at Aug. 31. But while Sotheby's net debt was only 22 percent of its tangible assets, the GFI-Knoll group's debt at Jan. 2 rose to more than three times its net worth.

The potential danger resulting from this high indebtedness rate is tersely summarized: "We calculate that at current interest rates Sotheby's would have to make a pre-tax profit of over £7.5 million for it to service (let alone provide the funds to repay) the indebtedness to finance this acquisition." Although the document does not say so, it is obvious that such a profit is out of the question this year. This indebtedness could, in the board's view, result in the undoing of Sotheby's.

The loan contracted by the GFI-Knoll Group "is repayable at any time for any reason on demand by the leading bank in the consortium or by 50 percent of the banks forming the consortium." The failure of any part of the GFI-Knoll Group may entitle the calling for repayment of the loan.

Given the consolidated balance sheet of the GFI-Knoll group, as worked out in Sotheby's document, a demand for repayment of the total loan would bring about the collapse of the group unless a vast influx of capital was made available

THE ART MARKET

to their shares, a deterioration of trade terms for auction houses in general.

Sotheby's document dwells on "the improvement in the art market," a statement so vaguely expressed as to require footnotes. True, wealthy buyers seem to be much more willing to pay large sums once again. Both Christie's and Sotheby's have been doing brisk business within the last six weeks or so.

On Monday, Sotheby's sold 41 leaves from a 13th-century English manuscript of the Apocalypse illuminated around 1270-80, probably in York, which fetched a total of £56,380 (with premiums). Thanks to the masterly scholarship of Sotheby's expert, Christopher de Hamel, an Oxford-trained medievalist, the manuscript was

put into proper perspective. Acquired in France in the late 18th century by a Swiss antiquarian, Daniel Burckhardt Wildt, the 41 leaves, many painted with miniatures on both sides, were hitherto unrecorded. English Gothic manuscripts are rare, making the discovery a sensational one, all the more so as some of the miniatures are of striking beauty. Prices for single leaves varied from £3,791 to £41,800 paid by E. Lubin of New York, presumably on behalf of a museum. Such prices are enormous, compared with what separate leaves from medieval manuscripts usually go for — but low in comparison with prices paid for Middle Eastern illuminated leaves of similar importance.

A few days earlier, another major manuscript was sold for £37,860, a huge amount. With sections dated 1307, 1315 and 1316 it summarizes all the works written by the great Iranian vizier and historian Rashid ad-din who died in 1318, and includes three of his treatises. The text of the summary is the Persian-language version of the record, the other known manuscript of the same text being the Arabic-language version now in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Again, the successful sale must be credited to Sotheby's expert, Nabil Said, in charge of Oriental manuscripts. His cataloging was the first factor that made the large price possible; another was his personal standing with the collecting community. The item went to a Western bibliophile looking for Islamic manuscripts of historic significance matching his Western possessions. He acted largely on the basis of Said's recommendation.

Similar records are undoubtedly to be expected in other major sales scheduled at Sotheby's over the next few weeks — two extraordinary 16th-century suits of armor and three French Gothic ivories, all from Lord Astor's collection, formerly housed at Haver Castle, the Havemeyer collection of Impressionists; and last but not least, Sadruddin Aga Khan's collection of African art, the largest to come up on the market since the George Ortiz sale in 1979.

This may all look bright and sunny, but what matters, as far as an auction house's prosperity is concerned, is not record prices, but the profit with which it is left. If advertising is costly and the commission low, profits can be next to nil. According to a reliable source, Sotheby's defeated Christie's in the battle over the highly important Sadruddin Aga Khan collection of African art to be sold in London June 27 after very tough negotiations over sale terms — in other words after lowering its overall fee below that of Christie's. Much the same would appear to apply to the Havemeyer Impressionists to be auctioned on May 18 in New York. Such sales yield prestige rather than income.

What is more, not everyone shares Sotheby's views on the bright prospects of the art market at large. How much faith can be put in the Islamic market, cited in the board of directors' document as Sotheby's special target, may be illustrated by the case of a mid-16th century belt buckle sold by Sotheby's on April 20. The ivory piece is Ottoman and was probably made in Istanbul. It first turned up on the market in Portobello Road in London, where it was reportedly offered at £900 to a well-known London dealer. His counteroffer of £600 was rejected. The

ivory buckle was then brought to Sotheby's Islamic Department where, a source said, an estimate of £200-£300 was first made until the expert in charge, Charlotte Chesney, saw it. She put it at £2,000-£4,000. It was finally bought on April 20 by Sheikh Nasser to be exhibited with his collection currently on loan to the Kuwait National Museum.

The London dealer who offered £600 is neither inexperienced nor stupid. His timidity illustrates a professional's lack of confidence in his own market. There are so few private buyers who know what they are doing in this field that almost every transaction is a gamble. In that same sale, a Turkish rug called by Sotheby's carpet expert Jack Frances "a 16th-century Ushak carpet" was described by outside specialists as a hybrid made up from fragments of the field of what had once been a gorgeous 16th-century carpet, and a central rosette and corner quarter rosettes of the 19th-century. The stylistic inconsistency is obvious and so are the wrong proportions of the layout. The department's estimate was £40,000, reflecting the vendor's wishes relayed by Sotheby's rather than its value, which might be put at one-tenth, if that. Luckily for all parties concerned, the wreck was bought.

Other objects of miserable quality fetched huge prices, while splendid pieces went for hardly any money — not least of all two important Iranian pieces of pottery acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum. Such examples give an ironical ring to Sotheby's board of directors' statement to the effect that "the recent promotion of important sales of Islamic art in London is directed at the market in the Middle East."

It is made yet more ironical by the fact that Sotheby's expert, Chesney, who is respected for her fairness in business and was the company's main agent in the battle it won in this field against Christie's, said that she has resigned as of July 31. If the current management stays, it is equally possible that Said, who, with Lord John Kerr, was one of the two architects of Sotheby's success in Middle Eastern manuscript sales, would go too: he has been a harsh critic of Sotheby's managerial policy towards its staff during the current takeover crisis. As for Lord John, he resigned before Easter after nearly 20 years' association with Sotheby's in order to set up a rare book and autograph auction house but, largely also, as all those on the inside ring to Sotheby's board are disengaged with Sotheby's management.

If another six or seven key figures in Sotheby's expert staff should decide to leave, for whatever reasons, it would be enough for the fine balance of connoisseurship and person-to-person business contacts that makes such a concern viable to be upset. The confidence of outsiders interested in art, whose good will is the condition for the auction market to prosper, could be lastingly shaken. Christie's leaders, while relishing Sotheby's discomfiture, are too astute not to perceive the dangers to the market as a whole. Their silence is not just good manners. It is a telling indication of their preoccupation. They, more than anybody else, are aware that the long-term prospects of the auction business are anything but finally assured.

Whatever the outcome of the takeover bid, it has dealt a big kick to the art-dealing anthill.

L'actualité des Arts a son magazine

Dans Beaux Arts Magazine numéro 2:

Picasso, Braque, Léger... L'importante exposition cubiste à la Tate Gallery de Londres.

Ferdinand Hodler, symboliste Suisse au Petit Palais.

Le Style Paquebot ou les réalisations artistiques spectaculaires de Roger Expert, Duman, Dupart, Jamiot...

La redécouverte de la collection du Comte d'Orsay et son exposition au Louvre.

Kooning et Sol Lewitt, deux peintres newyorkais photographiés par Hans Namuth.

La vente de la collection Havemeyer chez Sotheby's: 16 tableaux impressionnistes estimés à 25 millions de dollars...

Beaux Arts Magazine
Numéro 2, mai, 20F

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The Sartre Diaries

By Marilyn Gross

The Associated Press
PARIS — More than 200,000 mourners flooded the streets for Jean-Paul Sartre's funeral here three years ago, so it is not surprising that two recent volumes of the philosopher's private notebooks are already on France's best-seller lists.

Sartre once said "a writer must refuse to let himself be transformed into an institution." By that standard, he failed miserably, turning into the undisputed giant of 20th-century French literature. But "Les Carnets de la Droile de Guerre" (Notebooks from the Phony War) and "Cahiers pour une morale" (Notebooks for a Search of Morality), published by Gallimard in early April, paint a more intimate picture of Sartre.

French literary critics, for once in general agreement, have hailed the works for their fresh insight into the man who refused the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1964.

Just as Picasso symbolizes painting, just as Marilyn (Monroe) symbolizes the movies, Jean-Paul Sartre embodies literature. Jean-Pierre Enard wrote in the Socialist daily Le Matin, which ran a series of articles on the previously unpublished material.

"The notebooks begin where his other autobiographical works leave off. . . . Sartre knew that he was not meant to enjoy a life of pleasure and happiness," wrote Claude Jannoud in the conservative daily Le Figaro. "He was an unrelenting moralist, and contrary to common thought, he always knew exactly what he was talking about."

But for most Sartre admirers, the

432 pages of first-person narrative are merely a prelude to the book to be published this fall: a 1,000-page volume of letters to his faithful companion of 40 years, Simone de Beauvoir.

The two met while philosophy students at the Ecole Normale Supérieure. Although they never married, and maintained separate apartments, theirs was a relationship that remained intact, despite a series of well-publicized love affairs. "We built our relationship on the basis of total sincerity and complete devotion to each other," Sartre wrote. "We sacrificed our petty moods and avoided anything that might have upset a love that was both permanent and directed."

In the notebooks, the first of which Sartre wrote at age 34 in 1939-40 while a prisoner of war, he describes himself as an incurable romantic, hopelessly drawn into love affairs doomed to fail.

In one vignette, Sartre describes a hospital visit to the ailing "Beauvoir" (his nickname for de Beauvoir). Although concerned for her welfare, he cannot help but think about an upcoming rendezvous with someone else.

Sartre describes himself as an uncontrollable gourmand. Placed on a strict diet for health reasons, he wrote that he would often sneak off to have his beloved but forbidden croissants and black espresso coffee before joining de Beauvoir for a second breakfast at La Coupole, their favorite Left Bank bistro.

Sartre once declared the private side of man was not meant to be seen, even posthumously, but critics say his unflinching self-portrait is both touching and rare.

According to Ariette Sartre-Elkaim, Sartre's adopted daughter and editor of the manuscripts, the notebooks portray the life of an ordinary soldier in war-torn France. Sartre wrote nonstop during year in prison, despite a pain and steadily worsening eye condition that eventually led to blindness.

ARTS / LEISURE



Leherb in front his mural on America.

Murals: The Ceramic Continents of Leherb

By Alan Levy
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Diminished in pocket by his monumental venture into faience painting, the Surrealist artist Leherb is standing high in the bandsome Four Continents murals he has painted for the foyer of the University of Vienna's new School of Economics complex. Eight meters (about 26 feet) by eight meters, the murals are made up of about 2,050 ceramic plates, each a little larger than a square foot. For this three-year project, Leherb spent 18 months living and working in Faenza — the city in north Italy that gave its name to the fine variety of highly colored ceramic he used — under conditions recalling those in which Michelangelo created the Sistine ceiling.

Helmut Karl Ivan Leherbauer, born in Vienna 50 years ago, shortened and internationalized his name in 1959 to Leherb. In 1964, the Austrian Minister of Education vetoed a show of work he was preparing as the Austrian entry for the 1964 Venice Biennale on the grounds that it was "pornographic, aggressive and anarchistic," and Leherb packed up his wife and son and left for France, where his work entered fashionable collections (Fellini's in Rome; Saint Laurent's in Paris) and the right museum.

Critics praised the "musicality" of his art: the public was enchanted by his predilection for wearing gorgeous mustaches — with blue

umbrellas, stuffed doves and white mice as accessories.

In the early 1970s, however, Austria began to woo back Leherb.

"The businessman's surrealism," the Austrian National Tourist Board commissioned him to paint a set of travel posters, "Four Signals from my Native Land," four striking blue watercolors that are now collectors' items: the most famous a white-wigged boy riding a motorcycle — with headlights proclaiming in English, "I LIKE MOZART."

Then, in 1979, he was commissioned to do the project for the business and financial school that the University of Vienna was planning behind the Franz Josephs-Bahnhof, "to integrate modern art into modern architecture."

Leherb proposed faience, which he had been experimenting with for over 20 years, a medium customarily used for nothing larger than cups or vases. Finished faience is durable and resistant once it has been baked in ovens at 980 degrees centigrade (1796 degrees Fahrenheit), but it is perilously fragile and delicate in the making.

"You paint only with powders," Leherb explained recently, "and you don't see the colors until they're in the oven. It's in the fire that light blue becomes red, gray becomes yellow. And I was sometimes putting three or four or five colors one on top of another. It is a little like alchemy. I created seven new colors that never existed before in faience."

While you're working with these powders, if you touch them with a finger, you destroy everything. You have to keep all windows and doors closed — even in the summer of 1982 in Faenza, when it got to 40 degrees (centigrade) outdoors and 10 degrees warmer inside my atelier. In the winter, I had on heating and worked at zero degrees." By trial and error, it took more than 3,000 plates to make the final 2,050.

In Faenza, he started out with skilled assistants but soon learned their jobs. "You can't find their way to my work, so I did it myself. First, when all your life you think small — in terms of cups and saucers — it is very hard suddenly to think big. The other problem was workmanship. They kept saying: 'It's eight meters high. Nobody can see how we've done it, so why not take the easiest way at the top? And I had to explain to them that the Sistine ceiling is 12 meters high, but Michelangelo painted it wonderfully and perfectly, anyway — for nothing, because nobody can see it.' As it turned out, in Vienna, the walls stand two stories high and his work can be viewed at the top of the building."

His atelier was the stage of an unused theater, and for baking the individual squares, he rented an industrial oven and kept it running all year at the same temperature, for a change of even three degrees would change the colors.

He worked obsessively, 16 hours a day, seven days a week, and crouching on his scaffold at a time position for three hours at a time, came down with what he calls an "Italian kidney colic," the disease that afflicted Michelangelo in his 30s. His dealers in Rome, Paris and Brussels couldn't get Leherb to concentrate on anything but his Four Continents. In the end, the Austrian Ministry of Culture paid

him 7 million Austrian schillings (about \$500,000) for the project, but 4.5 million schillings went for materials alone.

"Asia," the first of the four murals to be finished, was painted entirely in circles. It shows a Zen Buddhist monk looking inward, and a Japanese woman and a child bringing the East full circle. The child's robes were done in cold gold; gold leaf fired three times.

"Europe" came next — and, for his central symbol, Leherb chose Michelangelo's "David," explaining: "Europe is the smallest continent, but has given the most to the whole world, which is Goliat." David is represented three times: first, as a Grecian statue, symbolizing his Mediterranean origins; then

in Michelangelolike marble, and finally humanized by touching the wooden base of "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," which, along with Einstein's theory of relativity, Leherb considers the most important idea Europe has given the world.

Africa — which Leherb sees as "a continent of missing communication" symbolized by an old French phone (from his first Paris atelier) with numbers removed and wires cut — is perhaps the most imaginative, his desert connected by oil pipelines from the pyramids at the top to skeletons of starvation at the bottom.

Leherb's America has the most clichés: Jim Morrison, "the American Rimbaud," a fallen angel, with Marilyn Monroe as the face on the TV screen of his guitar; a football

helmet, a Coke bottle, a Colt 45, a Ford ignition, and other artifacts on the junk heap of the consumer civilization: skyscrapers and graffiti ("Leherb was here"). But the most innovative color work is here, too. Leherb had to mix brown, gray, and yellow with three shades of blue just to achieve the conventional Leherb blue.

Writing in the Italian art journal *Arte* Bolaffi, Professor Mario Vigna of the International Academy of Ceramics at the Musée Ariana in Geneva pronounced Leherb's four walls "the greatest work of majolica painting in this century . . . created with unbelievably scrupulous exactitude, perfect even in the tiniest detail, and absolute mastery of vast dimensions: the conquest of space for faience."

Edouard Manet: The Significance of Clothing

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "The man the bourgeois imagines as a dandy beyond reproach. This fierce democrat of art is the obedient slave of fashion. Manet-Brummel," said Fanin-Latour, talking about his friend Edouard Manet.

Fashionable in dress and fashionably frivolous and witty in manner, Manet was, nonetheless an independent-minded artist, a man whose dominant value in art was "sincerity." "A result of sincerity," he said, "is that it gives works [of art] a certain character that makes them look like a protest, even though the painter was only concerned with rendering his impression."

Manet, born in 1832, began his career as a painter about 1860 and was productive for about 20 years. He died in 1883, (the same year as Karl Marx), of complications resulting from ataxia, a condition marked by the loss of muscular coordination. Art in that period played the social role that is played today by the cinema, and paintings shown at the Salons received the same minute analysis and emotional response that important movies do today. So it was inevitable that Manet should have been something of a shocker. But he isn't anymore, and the main risk he runs today is that of falling into the dark pit of art history and becoming an object of cultural devotions.

On thing might preserve him from this fate however: the awareness that he is not "perfect," that he produced some paintings like "Ship at Sea — Sunset" that a visitor recently described as "an evocation without a miracle"; some cheap, quasi-fashionable portraits (toward the end of his life); some dreary little flower paintings that command no veneration at all, and paintings like "Rehearsal for the Execution," which acquires some anachronistic *chic* because Rehearsal is the image of Charlie Chaplin, but which is otherwise plodding sketches and uninspired.

Manet was a friend of Baudelaire, he was befriended and defended by Zola and Mallarmé, but his true contemporary, in many respects, was Manet's brother, who produced some paintings like "Ship at Sea — Sunset" that a visitor recently described as "an evocation without a miracle"; some cheap, quasi-fashionable portraits (toward the end of his life); some dreary little flower paintings that command no veneration at all, and paintings like "Rehearsal for the Execution," which acquires some anachronistic *chic* because Rehearsal is the image of Charlie Chaplin, but which is otherwise plodding sketches and uninspired.

When Napoleon III married Eugénie de Montijo, it focused fashionable attention on Spain, and Spain meant a great baggage of fantasies which irresistibly followed Eugénie's trunks and hatboxes to Paris: El Greco, Velázquez, and Goya, bulls and bullfighters, Spanish dancers, guitars, and balconies. Spanish pride *"l'air orgueilleux du plus fin et le plus fier de nos jours"* wrote La Fontaine. "Their pride is madder than ours and not as silly." I and above all, from the artist's point of view, the defiant paradox of Spanish coloring: the treatment of black as a color.

Manet, who only traveled to Spain in 1865, was already reflecting the new Spanish fashion in 1865 when he painted his brother in a Spanish costume black, and a certain use of black as a color appears in "Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe" (1865). His visit to the Spanish mu-

seums led to paintings in the manner of Velázquez, ("The Tragedian" and "The Philosopher"), with figures entirely dressed in black, but it is with his other "Le Déjeuner" (1868), which portrays Leon Leherb, Manet's son by a Dutch woman, that he shows he has really mastered the authoritative power of Spanish black in the treatment of the boy's jacket.

The most mysterious of Manet's works, but also the one which has become an artistic cliché, devoid of content, is "Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe," in which a pale-skinned woman sits in nude repose (her clothes lie behind her in disarray), surrounded by two fully dressed men in black (Manet's brothers) while a second woman in a shift wading in an implausible little stream in the background.

The painting shocked the 19th-century viewer for the same reason that it was shocked by Gervex's "Rola," which also shows a nude woman with her clothes a disorderly heap (on the floor of the bedroom, in this case). When the painting was turned down, Degas advised Gervex to delete the clothes and not, as one might have expected, to dress up the nude, the presence of the clothes turned the convention into a woman who had undressed and that, while acceptable in the alcove, was not a thing for public display. We have the same thing in "Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe," compounded by the presence of two dressed men.

Going by internal evidence (there is no other), the naked woman is clearly an allusion to the great Western tradition that goes back to the Renaissance, in which the nude is not only a nude, but also a symbolic figure. And she is shown in a conventional "nature" setting (the background is treated without per-

spective, as though it were a photographer's backdrop) in the company of two very unsymbolic, prosaic, indeed "profane," men in everyday dress, who seem to be discussing some mundane problem.

Manet's problem as an artist is apparent in this work, and that problem can be formulated in the question: What is art to deal with if it no longer refers to a "beyond" or another world? The contrast between the symbolic and the factual hence becomes a contrast between the sacred and the profane. That problem has not been resolved since Manet's day; rather, it has been resolved, individually, by artists, often at a staggering cost, but it remains untouched by the thought patterns of society at large.

Manet solved it in his own way by introducing an unprecedented intensity in color in his "realist" scenes, the green and black in the "Balcony," the blue water of "En Bateau." This worked admirably, and shockingly, as long as the conventions of color went to the dignified and murky. Today, of course, the problem is different precisely because we have had Manet, and also Bonnard and Matisse.

This also suggests how one can avoid making Manet or anyone else the object of cultural devotions. It is in the awareness that they are all striving after one thing — not the representation of the world as it is (who needs that), not the "heightening of consciousness" (although art, to a way, can be an awakening of deadened perception), but a need to express something beyond what the world has to offer: something, which, in the past, found expression in the sacred dimension of the pale white lady of "Le déjeuner sur l'Herbe" unblinkingly signifies.



"Café Concert" (detail).

The show of more than 200 works at the Grand Palais (to Aug. 1) was organized jointly by the Réunion des Musées Nationaux and the Metropolitan Museum of New York where it will appear Sept. 10-Nov. 27.

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Victoria Cross Sold
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LONDON — A Victoria Cross, Britain's highest military award, sold at auction for a record price of £110,000 (about \$172,000).

The medal, won during World War II by Flight Lieutenant James Nicholson and the only Victoria Cross awarded for the Battle of Britain, was bought by agents for the RAF Battle of Britain Museum in north London.

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20.00	Art Nouveau and Art Deco	
Monday, May 9	15.00	European Porcelain
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15.00	Miniatures and Objects of Vertu	
21.00	Gold Boxes	
Wednesday, May 11	10.30	Russian Works of Art
15.00	Fabergé	
20.00	Magnificent Jewels	
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Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
IND	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07
IND	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07
IND	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	163.37	163.11	163.21	+0.10
Utilities	163.37	163.11	163.21	+0.10
Transp.	163.37	163.11	163.21	+0.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Short
April 29	2,750	2,750	2,750
April 28	2,750	2,750	2,750
April 27	2,750	2,750	2,750

Market Summary, April 29

Market Diaries

	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07
AMEX	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07

NASDAQ Index

	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	163.37	163.11	163.21	+0.10
Utilities	163.37	163.11	163.21	+0.10
Transp.	163.37	163.11	163.21	+0.10

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	163.37	163.11	163.21	+0.10
Utilities	163.37	163.11	163.21	+0.10
Transp.	163.37	163.11	163.21	+0.10

AMEX Stock Index

	High	Low	Close	Change
AMEX	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07

AMEX Most Active

	High	Low	Close	Change
AMEX	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07

NYSE Most Active

	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07

NYSE Most Active

	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1511.81	1508.47	1509.54	+2.07

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	Revenue	Profit
Canada Pacific	1,000	100
United States	1,000	100
AT&T	1,000	100
IBM	1,000	100
General Electric	1,000	100
Westinghouse	1,000	100
Rockwell International	1,000	100
Boeing	1,000	100
Lockheed	1,000	100
Northrop	1,000	100
Grumman	1,000	100
McDonnell Douglas	1,000	100
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McDonnell Douglas	1,000	100

DAVID & GOLIATH

Last August, while the Averages were dropping below 800, our editors predicted that the "DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750," a view which appeared heretofore as the "Street" view, almost universally heeded. Leading pundits, including Granville and Kaufman, divine speculators out of the market at precisely the same time we wrote, (August, 1982), "THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY, NOT TO SIGH." Once the DOWS crossed 1,000, we updated our bullishness, stating "THE DOWS WILL APPROACH OR EXCEED 1500; WITH COROLLARY UPSTRIKES IN SECONDARY AND EMERGING EQUITIES." When our readers strongly suggested having SEARS at \$17, FORD below \$18, BOEING at \$19, and LOCKHEED when it was lagging near \$48, most analysts mocked us. Now, after the quarter has doubled, the same signs have become roaring bulls. Although the market will percolate upwards, it is incumbent upon us to warn against a crash that has become contagious. The "high technology" mania, a euphoria that has resulted in a series of "science" stocks selling at absurdly distorted prices, prices that make no allowance for the vicissitudes of time and circumstance. What price glory? As contrarians, we deter recommending that most high-tech issues be sold with profits being realized into the oil and oil service shares. On March 24, 1982, a major statistical organization published a list of approximately 60 stocks, predicting that the group would probably "underperform the market." As a fiscal DAVID we challenged GOLIATH, revealing their thinking, stating that the list should be bought instead of being sold. Again the "law of contrary reason" triumphed; virtually every stock on their list has climbed in price. QUO VADIS? Our current report dissects the myth of high-tech shares that have blossomed recommending equities in other fields in which our editors forecasted growth: capital gains, focusing on a low-priced, incubating corporation that could emulate the early success of a POLAROID or a SYNTEX. For your complimentary copy, please write to or phone:

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Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1983

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Brandt, Demas Groups Call for Aid
Poor to Enhance World Recovery

NEW YORK — Most economists think a recovery has started in the United States, perhaps in the rest of the industrial North. But in the developing countries of the South, depression and the threat of financial ruin persist.

Does disorder in the South threaten recovery in the North? Yes, says the Brandt Commission, a group of prominent citizens drawn from several countries and headed by the former West German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, in its new report, "Common Cause." Yes, repeats the Committee for Development Planning of the United Nations, a group of international economists headed by William G. Demas, president of the Caribbean Development Bank, in a report released this week under the title "Overcoming International Economic Disorder."

Both groups argue that, if the developed countries do not cooperate with the developing countries, the poor will sink the rich. To rescue the poor, the Brandt report calls for three steps:

• Major new allocations of special drawing rights — international money created by the International Monetary Fund — to the developing countries.

• At least a doubling of IMF quotas.

• Increased borrowings from central banks and from capital markets.

• Enlargement and improvement of emergency borrowing authority through the General Arrangement to Borrow and the Compensatory Financing Facility.

It also urges additional aid through the World Bank, the International Development Association and the Bank for International Settlements.

Would such financial aid to the poor be inflationary? No, the two groups say, not in the present conditions of slack world demand and liquidity shortage. "Taken to its extreme," the Demas report says, "the argument against doing anything for fear of inflation is an argument against economic recovery as such, for it must be hoped that recovery will at least raise commodity prices to more reasonable levels."

But this argument is unlikely to impress the Reagan administration's monetarists, who regard pleas for greater money creation to help the poor as nothing more than Keynesian inflationism revisited.

Demas committee weighed the case for convening a "new Bretton Woods" — an international conference on matters of trade, money and debt, which it saw as inextricably linked. It did see a case for such a conference but decided it would be futile without an extensive exploration of the main issues, such as the exchange rate system and the role of international liquidity.

Sound up urging the United Nations secretary general to establish a high-level experts from its concerned agencies, particularly the World Bank, the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as independent personalities with extensive experience of the issues involved.

ave the world issues become so complex, the world economic tangle so huge and congested and the diffusion of power among so wide that no negotiated solutions to the world's problems seem likely.

Brandt and Demas groups consider this a counsel of despair. But economists contend that deliberate interventions by government to reorder the world economic and monetary systems will do more good. They argue that the solution to the problems of the poor is not a "spontaneous" recovery in the North — a cyclical upswing that they now believe is in the works.

The South's 'Convulsive Contractions'

Champions of the poor recognize that a strong and continuing recovery in the industrial world is crucial to the rescue of the developing world, and ardently favor one. But they hold that it is too risky to rely on the vicissitudes of the business cycle in the capitalist countries.

Recessions in the industrial countries, they say, have exposed whole nations to "convulsive contractions."

led at from the South," the Demas report says, "the developed economies have shown an alarming inability to govern and control their own economies. They have patently failed to meet their own needs of controlling inflation and maintaining high levels of employment and this has had devastating effects for the rest of the world."

Members of the Brandt and Demas groups, interviewed this week in New York, criticized the industrial countries for failing to live up to the ideals of free and open trade that they have so often urged upon the rest of the world. The prospects for the future, they say, are not encouraging even if recovery is achieved, "the Demas report warns, "the pace of contraction of the present severity cannot be excluded, bringing the indifference with which the present plight of developing is regarded."

Members of the poor hope that the leaders of the seven major industrial countries, meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of May, will themselves take the dangers stemming from the third world. But not expect much in the existing political and ideological climate. It is more likely that the main event at Williamsburg will be a reiteration of President Ronald Reagan's efforts to restrict Western trade in strong European resistance.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Bank exchange rates for April 29, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	IL	Sh	£	S	Y	DK
1 \$	1.00	1.76	6.55	33.33	1.80	1.36	0.70	1.36	1.36	4.81
1 DM	0.57	1.00	3.75	19.36	0.89	0.74	0.38	0.74	0.74	2.63
1 FF	0.15	0.27	1.00	5.48	0.24	0.20	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.72
1 Y	0.03	0.05	0.03	1.00	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.15
1 IL	0.55	0.95	0.25	0.05	1.00	0.75	0.40	0.75	0.75	2.70
1 Sh	0.73	1.32	0.25	0.04	1.33	1.00	0.52	1.33	1.33	4.76
1 £	1.43	2.59	0.25	0.02	2.50	1.91	1.00	2.50	2.50	8.76
1 S	0.74	1.34	0.25	0.02	1.35	1.00	0.53	1.35	1.35	4.79
1 Y	0.03	0.05	0.03	1.00	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.15
1 DK	0.21	0.37	0.10	0.06	0.37	0.28	0.15	0.37	1.00	3.54

INTEREST RATES

Currency Deposits April 29

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year
U.S.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
DM	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
FF	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Y	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
IL	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Sh	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
£	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
S	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Y	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
DK	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

Money Rates

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	1-Year
U.S.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
DM	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
FF	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Y	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
IL	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Sh	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
£	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
S	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Y	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
DK	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

GOLD PRICES

	AM	PM	Close
Gold	322.50	322.50	322.50
Silver	16.50	16.50	16.50
Platinum	950.00	950.00	950.00
Palladium	450.00	450.00	450.00
Rhodium	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00
Iridium	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
Osmium	1800.00	1800.00	1800.00
Vanadium	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
Niobium	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00
Tantalum	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00
Zirconium	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
Hafnium	3300.00	3300.00	3300.00
Scandium	3600.00	3600.00	3600.00
Titanium	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00
Vanadium	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00
Niobium	4500.00	4500.00	4500.00
Tantalum	4800.00	4800.00	4800.00
Zirconium	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00
Hafnium	5400.00	5400.00	5400.00
Scandium	5700.00	5700.00	5700.00
Titanium	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00
Vanadium	6300.00	6300.00	6300.00
Niobium	6600.00	6600.00	6600.00
Tantalum	6900.00	6900.00	6900.00
Zirconium	7200.00	7200.00	7200.00
Hafnium	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00
Scandium	7800.00	7800.00	7800.00
Titanium	8100.00	8100.00	8100.00
Vanadium	8400.00	8400.00	8400.00
Niobium	8700.00	8700.00	8700.00
Tantalum	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00
Zirconium	9300.00	9300.00	9300.00
Hafnium	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00
Scandium	9900.00	9900.00	9900.00
Titanium	10200.00	10200.00	10200.00
Vanadium	10500.00	10500.00	10500.00
Niobium	10800.00	10800.00	10800.00
Tantalum	11100.00	11100.00	11100.00
Zirconium	11400.00	11400.00	11400.00
Hafnium	11700.00	11700.00	11700.00
Scandium	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00
Titanium	12300.00	12300.00	12300.00
Vanadium	12600.00	12600.00	12600.00
Niobium	12900.00	12900.00	12900.00
Tantalum	13200.00	13200.00	13200.00
Zirconium	13500.00	13500.00	13500.00
Hafnium	13800.00	13800.00	13800.00
Scandium	14100.00	14100.00	14100.00
Titanium	14400.00	14400.00	14400.00
Vanadium	14700.00	14700.00	14700.00
Niobium	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00
Tantalum	15300.00	15300.00	15300.00
Zirconium	15600.00	15600.00	15600.00
Hafnium	15900.00	15900.00	15900.00
Scandium	16200.00	16200.00	16200.00
Titanium	16500.00	16500.00	16500.00
Vanadium	16800.00	16800.00	16800.00
Niobium	17100.00	17100.00	17100.00
Tantalum	17400.00	17400.00	17400.00
Zirconium	17700.00	17700.00	17700.00
Hafnium	18000.00	18000.00	18000.00
Scandium	18300.00	18300.00	18300.00
Titanium	18600.00	18600.00	18600.00
Vanadium	18900.00	18900.00	18900.00
Niobium	19200.00	19200.00	19200.00
Tantalum	19500.00	19500.00	19500.00
Zirconium	19800.00	19800.00	19800.00
Hafnium	20100.00	20100.00	20100.00
Scandium	20400.00	20400.00	20400.00
Titanium	20700.00	20700.00	20700.00
Vanadium	21000.00	21000.00	21000.00
Niobium	21300.00	21300.00	21300.00
Tantalum	21600.00	21600.00	21600.00
Zirconium	21900.00	21900.00	21900.00
Hafnium	22200.00	22200.00	22200.00
Scandium	22500.00	22500.00	22500.00
Titanium	22800.00	22800.00	22800.00
Vanadium	23100.00	23100.00	23100.00
Niobium	23400.00	23400.00	23400.00
Tantalum	23700.00	23700.00	23700.00
Zirconium	24000.00	24000.00	24000.00
Hafnium	24300.00	24300.00	24300.00
Scandium	24600.00	24600.00	24600.00
Titanium	24900.00	24900.00	24900.00
Vanadium	25200.00	25200.00	25200.00
Niobium	25500.00	25500.00	25500.00
Tantalum	25800.00	25800.00	25800.00
Zirconium	26100.00	26100.00	26100.00
Hafnium	26400.00	26400.00	26400.00
Scandium	26700.00	26700.00	26700.00
Titanium	27000.00	27000.00	27000.00
Vanadium	27300.00	27300.00	27300.00
Niobium	27600.00	27600.00	27600.00
Tantalum	27900.00	27900.00	27900.00
Zirconium	28200.00	28200.00	28200.00
Hafnium	28500.00	28500.00	28500.00
Scandium	28800.00	28800.00	28800.00
Titanium	29100.00	29100.00	29100.00
Vanadium	29400.00	29400.00	29400.00
Niobium	29700.00	29700.00	29700.00
Tantalum	30000.00	30000.00	30000.00
Zirconium	30300.00	30300.00	30300.00
Hafnium	30600.00	30600.00	30600.00
Scandium	30900.00	30900.00	30900.00
Titanium	31200.00	31200.00	31200.00
Vanadium	31500.00	31500.00	31500.00
Niobium	31800.00	31800.00	31800.00
Tantalum	32100.00	32100.00	32100.00
Zirconium	32400.00	32400.00	32400.00
Hafnium	32700.00	32700.00	32700.00
Scandium	33000.00	33000.00	33000.00
Titanium	33300.00	33300.00	33300.00
Vanadium	33600.00	33600.00	33600.00
Niobium	33900.00	33900.00	33900.00
Tantalum	34200.00	34200.00	34200.00
Zirconium	34500.00	34500.00	34500.00
Hafnium	34800.00	34800.00	34800.00
Scandium	35100.00	35100.00	35100.00
Titanium	35400.00	35400.00	35400.00
Vanadium	35700.00	35700.00	35700.00
Niobium	36000.00	36000.00	36000.00
Tantalum	36300.00	36300.00	36300.00
Zirconium	36600.00	36600.00	36600.00
Hafnium	36900.00	36900.00	36900.00
Scandium	37200.00	37200.00	37200.00
Titanium	37500.00	37500.00	37500.00
Vanadium	37800.00	37800.00	37800.00
Niobium	38100.00	38100.00	38100.00
Tantalum	38400.00	38400.00	38400.00
Zirconium	38700.00	38700.00	38700.00
Hafnium	39000.00	39000.00	39000.00
Scandium	39300.00	39300.00	39300.00
Titanium	39600.00	39600.00	39600.00
Vanadium	39900.00	39900.00	39900.00
Niobium	40200.00	40200.00	40200.00
Tantalum	40500.00	40500.00	40500.00
Zirconium	40800.00	40800.00	40800.00
Hafnium	41100.00	41100.00	41100.00
Scandium	41400.00	41400.00	41400.00
Titanium	41700.00	41700.00	41700.00
Vanadium	42000.00	42000.00	42000.00
Niobium	42300.00	42300.00	42300.00
Tantalum	42600.00	42600.00	42600.00
Zirconium	42900.00	42900.00	42900.00
Hafnium	43200.00	43200.00	43200.00
Scandium	43500.00	43500.00	43500.00
Titanium	43800.00	43800.00	43800.00
Vanadium	44100.00	44100.00	44100.00
Niobium	44400.00	44400.00	44400.00
Tantalum	44700.00	44700.00	44700.00
Zirconium	45000.00	45000.00	45000.00
Hafnium	45300.00	45300.00	45300.00
Scandium	45600.00	45600.00	45600.00
Titanium	45900.00	45900.00	45900.00
Vanadium	46200.00	46200.00	46200.00
Niobium	46500.00	46500.00	46500.00
Tantalum	46800.00	46800.00	46800.00
Zirconium	47100.00	47100.00	47100.00
Hafnium	47400.00	47400.00	47400.00
Scandium	47700.00	47700.00	47700.00

ACROSS

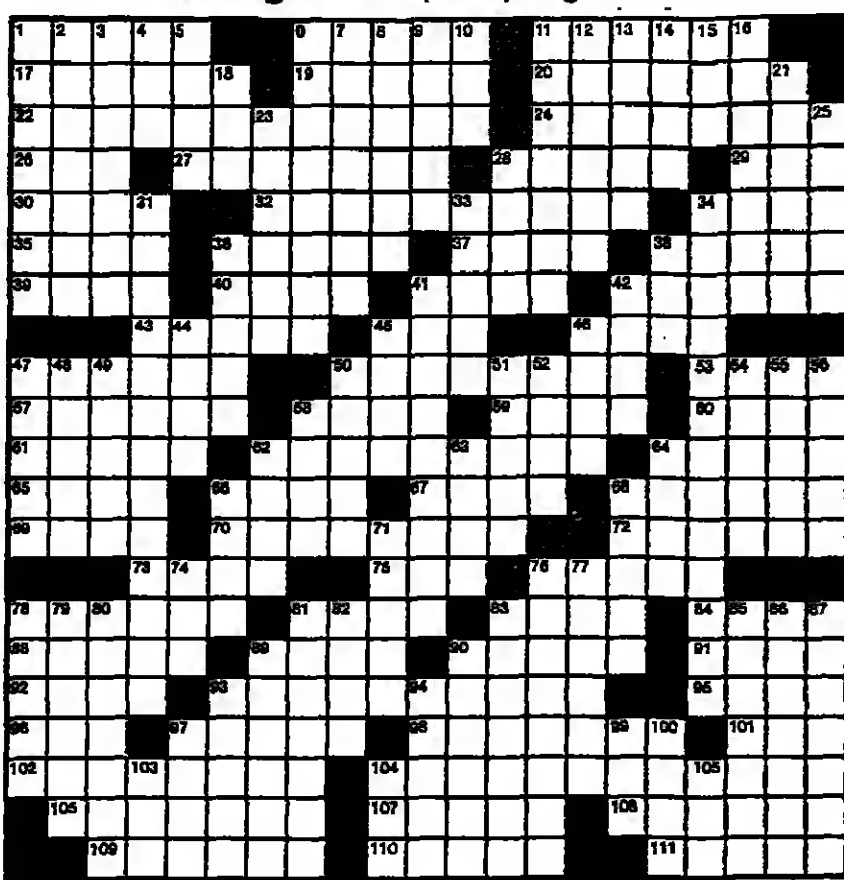
- 1 Not — (mediocre)
6 Reporter's cup
11 Magnetic units
17 One who frankly admits
19 Nitrates-shipping city in Peru
20 Slow ballet dances
22 Unconventional Broadway hit: 1938-47
24 Lampoon
26 Suffragette press or fall
27 Infatuated
28 Fools
29 Word with play or pig
30 Rude-nicki.
32 Uncoordinated flag-bearers
34 "Flee, feline!"
35 Garish biographer
36 Skim layer
37 Empty
38 Elbow
39 Feudal slave
40 City on the Okla.
41 John Irving here
42 Frank
43 Roman household gods
- 45 Stake
46 Henry VIII's last wife
47 Neoteric
50 Ibo, for one
53 Vespid
57 Portuguese islands
58 Evanesce
59 Crocus, e.g.
60 Greek pitcher
61 Sculpture piece
62 Unexceptional English satirist
64 Astron
65 Star in Pegasus
66 Walrus is one
67 Sediment
68 Smelling like overripe
69 Lucy's Ricky
70 Used cars, sometimes
72 Words off
73 Part of Q.E.F.
75 Period
76 Petruchio, for
78 Doorframe
81 Rove on the wing
83 A Gardner
- 84 Former president of the U.N. General Assembly
88 Townhouse
89 Rail
90 Symbol of slowness
91 Consequence spot for
92 Greta's witch
93 Furrows
94 Musical that allowed no speculation
95 Right to the Gulf of Finland
96 Unclose, to
97 Bull and
98 Stained
101 Costal bone
102 Off the track
104 Opera performed today, yet neglected
106 Trap
107 Suffragette with form
108 Anglers' baskets
109 Magdalene, e.g.
110 West German steel center
111 Jockeys

DOWN

- 1 Greets
2 Subdue via fear
3 Nevertheless
4 Agony, Elmer
5 Asian holidays
6 Laws
7 Marshy plant
8 Pigmies for Sargent
9 Upright
10 Norm for Joanne Garner
11 Maine, e.g.
12 "Wizard" born in Milan
13 Austrian spa
14 Sponsorship
15 Ending for bishop
- 16 Trace
18 Physics unit
21 "... the ravel'd — of care!"
23 Model's concern
25 Register
26 Of
31 Poem about a place farther away
33 Shaped like some leaves
34 Playwright not to boot
36 "The agony of de Feas"
38 — Ruon, 1906 Derby winner
41 Novelist having no alternative
42 Baton
44 Marianne
45 Soprano Sayao
46 Brace
47 Beat at chess
48 Aura pura
49 Nereids' mother
50 Identified
51 Gets one's goat
52 Bacteria
53 A Bunker
54 Hudson
55 Contemporary
56 Ballerina
57 Markova
- 57 "Man is ... a rope over ..."
58 Nietzsche
59 Rhythmic residents
60 Large gannet
61 Aspiring collegians
62 Figaro's home
67 Spirit of Islam
68 Catchall abbr.
69 Earl — Biggers
70 So, in Spain
71 Banker's
72 Famine
73 Defendants, to Darrow

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Missing Links By Mary Virginia Orna



- DOWN
- 16 Trace
18 Physics unit
21 "... the ravel'd — of care!"
23 Model's concern
25 Register
26 Of
31 Poem about a place farther away
33 Shaped like some leaves
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BOOKS

PIPER AT THE GATES OF DAWN

The Wisdom of Children's Literature

By Jonathan Cott

327 pp. Illustrated. \$19.95.

Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE question one finally has to ask is, did Jonathan Cott really have a sound reason for writing "Piper at the Gates of Dawn: The Wisdom of Children's Literature?"

Certainly he had a reason. As Cott, who is a poet and editor of widely varied interests, recounts in his introduction: In the late 1960s he reached a point where he had overdone on academia and found himself "wandering aimlessly around the streets of London with a bad case of acedia, staring, as if color-blind, at red traffic lights turned to green, to red, to green."

A friend intervened by giving him a copy of the fairy tales of George MacDonald. One story led to another and Cott discovered the restorative powers of children's literature. By and by, he read enough to put himself in touch with his past. So, almost as if to pay a debt, he set out to write this volume.

But whether or not this was a sound reason for writing a book is another question entirely. For

while "Piper at the Gates of Dawn" is filled with curiosities, what seems most prominently to display in its pages is not the authors it treats or any of their books, but rather the phenomenon of Cott's immersion in his subject. It's a little as if he were celebrating his celebration of children's books.

One has to admit that his reading has prepared him well to write a book on literature. In his 10-page Introduction alone, he manages to cite the Onosites, Carl Jung, Bruno Bettelheim, Herbert Marcuse, Alison Lurie, Elie Wiesel, the Jungian psychologist Marie-Louise von Franz, the critic Helen Vendler, Percy Shelley, Marcel Proust, Jean Cocteau, the psychologist Ernest Schachtel, William Wordsworth, the French philosopher Gaston Bachelard, Arthur Rimbaud, Northrop Frye, the psychologist Mary Alice White, the psychologist Howard Gardner, the psychologist Jan H. van den Berg, Stephen Jay Gould, C.S. Lewis and William Blake, not to mention various and sundry authors of children's books.

In preparing to write the seven chapters of "Piper" — which cover Theodor Geisel (Dr. Seuss), Maurice Sendak, William Steig, Astrid Lindgren, Chinua Achebe, P.L. Travers, and Iona and Peter Opie — Cott immersed himself so thoroughly that in some cases he came to know more about their work than his subjects did. In a typical

exchange, Cott will make a point, citing appropriate collateral evidence, the subject will express surprise that he (or she) hadn't thought of that — how perfectly marvelous of you, Jonathan! — and the interview will lapse into a dance of mutual admiration.

But I'm not at all certain what it all adds up to. One has to concede that out of the various interviews some lively portraits do emerge, particularly of Theodor Geisel, Maurice Sendak and P.L. Travers. One also has to admit that some amusing utterances get dropped along the way. Theodor Geisel remarks that "The Cat in the Hat" is a revolt against authority, but it's ameliorated by the fact that the Cat cleans everything up at the end. It's revolutionary in that it goes as far as Kerenski and then stops. It doesn't go quite as far as Lenin.

Maurice Sendak observes that what he draws "seems very obviously Freudian, as if coming out of my own analysis." He adds: "People fear that analysis will castrate and dry up artists, but it's just the contrary, in my opinion; it gives wonderful clues and cues as to what you're doing." And William Steig reflects amusingly on how once, without malice or awareness of its implications, he represented two policemen as pigs in one of his books and got a strong reaction from the Illinois Police Association.

And finally there is the presence of the author's quivering ego in these pages. In a typical exchange, Peter Opie, the specialist in children's folklore, asks Cott if he wants anything on his bread. The quoted dialogue continues:

"Jonathan: Actually, I like it plain."

"Peter: How interesting, yes!"

"Iona Opie: You must always ask if you're missing something."

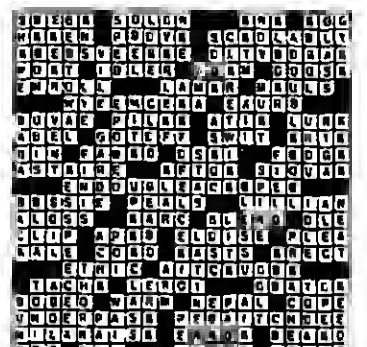
"Peter: Yes, that's right."

"Jonathan: ... because I don't think, and B. we just go along with our own habits. But we really are kindred spirits, Jonathan, if you don't mind my complimenting you to your face, which one shouldn't do."

Whether Mrs. Opie is right about that or not, one certainly oughtn't to quote people complimenting you to your face, especially if the passage in which they do so really makes one's point. But then perhaps it was this sort of encounter that helped Cott recover from his "acedia." In any case, one hopes he feels better now.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt wrote this review for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



WHY DO THEY KEEP HARKING ON THAT SCARY LITTLE CHILDREN'S STUFF?

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	14	10	13	55	0		
Amsterdam	14	10	13	55	0		
Antwerp	14	10	13	55	0		
Berlin	14	10	13	55	0		
Bombay	14	10	13	55	0		
Buenos Aires	14	10	13	55	0		
Calcutta	14	10	13	55	0		
Canton	14	10	13	55	0		
Cebu	14	10	13	55	0		
Colon	14	10	13	55	0		
Hankow	14	10	13	55	0		
Harbin	14	10	13	55	0		
Hong Kong	14	10	13	55	0		
Kobe	14	10	13	55	0		
London	14	10	13	55	0		
Manila	14	10	13	55	0		
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Singapore	14	10	13	55	0		
Tientsin	14	10	13	55	0		
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Singapore	14	10	13	55	0		
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Amsterdam

Close	Prev.	High	Low
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
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ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00

Frankfurt

Close	Prev.	High	Low
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
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ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00

Other Markets

Close	Prev.	High	Low
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
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ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
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ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00

April 29

Close	Prev.	High	Low
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Singapore

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ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00

Zurich

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ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00

Sydney

Close	Prev.	High	Low
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
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ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
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ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
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Milan

Close	Prev.	High	Low
ABN	10.00	10.00	10.00
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SPORTS

SPORTS BRIEFS

Soviet Sports Committee Dismisses Famous Skate and Track Coaches

MOSCOW (AP) — Stanislav Zhuk, the world-famous founder of a renowned school for pairs skaters, and Nikolai Poltitskiy, head coach of the Soviet track and field team for the past eight years, were among three sports officials dismissed by the ruling Sports Committee in a move that stunned sports insiders in Moscow.

Zhuk, a familiar face at world and Olympic championships for two decades, was accused of violating "moral-ethical norms of behavior" and was blamed for the "deterioration in preparation of athletes" for international competitions, the national newspaper Sovetskiy Sport disclosed.

Poltitskiy and the national team's veteran jumping coach, Viold Kreyer, were castigated for "serious shortcomings in leadership and in developing high sports skills," the newspaper said.

Soviet sports journalists said they did not know the specific accusations, and the Sports Committee refused to comment when queried.

There was speculation that Thursday's dismissals might be related to the replacement early this year of the Sports Committee chairman, Sergei Pavlov, who had gained a reputation for high living during his 15 years as the czar of Soviet sports.

Play Fellow Captures Blue Grass

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (UPI) — Play Fellow, who went off at 19-1, won the \$150,000-added Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland race course on Thursday, finishing a nose ahead of Marfa, the Kentucky Derby favorite.

Marfa, the 7-5 favorite, had finished second but was disqualified and moved to fourth by a stewards' inquiry for interference in the stretch. Desert Wine moved up to second place, and Copelan finished third.

Play Fellow improved his chances of qualifying for the Kentucky Derby on May 7 if the field is limited to 20 horses based on top earnings.

The remaining test is Saturday's Derby Trial at Churchill Downs, which has attracted a good field of Derby eligibles.

Wadkins Leads by 1 in Nelson Golf

IRVING, Texas — Lanny Wadkins birdied the brutal 18th hole Thursday to fire a 4-under-par 67 and seize a one-stroke lead in the opening round of the Byron Nelson Golf Classic.

Winds gusting to more than 25 miles per hour (40 kph) hampered play on the recently opened 7,002-yard, par-71 Las Colinas Sports Club course. But Wadkins opened strong in search of his second straight victory and his third in five weeks.

Wadkins' one-stroke advantage was over Dave Barr, a Canadian who has finished higher than 40th only once in 10 tries on the PGA Tour this year. Jack Nicklaus was in a group at 2 under par that included Rex Calhoun, Mark Lye, Brad Bryant and Doug Tewell.

UEFA Bans 4 From Soccer Finals

BERN (Reuters) — The UEFA soccer union has banned William Haig of Hamburg and Claudio Prandelli of Juventus from taking part in the European Cup final in Athens on May 25.

Haig was booked for the second time during Hamburg's semifinal second leg against Real Sociedad on April 20. He had previously been booked in a second-round match against Sidiropoulos. Prandelli's booking on April 20 against Widzew Lodz was also his second.

UEFA also said that Glenn Strogberg and Antonio Lopes of Benfica were banned from the first leg of the UEFA Cup final for similar reasons. Benfica meets Anderlecht in the opening leg on May 4.

FIS Weighs Biennial Title Races

BERN (Reuters) — The International Ski Federation will consider holding the World Alpine and Nordic Skiing Championships every two years rather than every four years, a FIS official has announced.

FIS Congress opens May 8 in Sydney, and delegates will decide on some of the next Alpine championships. Traditionally they have held every four years midway between the Winter Olympics. The Alpine championships were in Schladming, Austria, in January 1982. Officials said applications to hold the next Alpine championships had been received from resorts in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Yugoslavia. Austria, France, Soviet Union, Sweden and West Germany have applied to hold the Nordic championships.

Gerulaitis Upsets Vilas in Dallas

DALLAS (UPI) — Vitas Gerulaitis scored 17 aces on his way to a 7-6, 6-4, 6-2 upset victory over Guillermo Vilas in a quarterfinal match at the World Championship Tennis finals Thursday night. John McEnroe defeated Tomas Smid, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3, in a later match.

"I've gone farther than I expected before the tournament started," said Gerulaitis, who won this event in 1978 but recently dropped to No. 10 in the WCT's computer rankings. He was defeated in the second round last week at Las Vegas.

Ivan Lendl, the top seed, was scheduled to meet Steve Denton in a quarterfinal match Friday. Bill Scanlon was to play Kevin Curren.

Pittsburgh Gets USFL Franchise

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — The United States Football League has awarded its first expansion franchise to Pittsburgh, effective with the 1984 season.

Chet Simmons, the USFL commissioner, said the new team will be run by the sports entrepreneur Edward J. DeBartolo, whose son owns the San Francisco 49ers of the rival National Football League. Simmons said he sees no problem with father and son owning a franchise in each league.

The Michigan Panthers, meanwhile, have traded linebacker Mel Land to Birmingham and center Tom Piette to Chicago. The Panthers received undisclosed draft choices in each deal.

Little Hope for Swiss Grand Prix

MOLA, Italy (AP) — Bernie Ecclestone, head of the Formula One Constructors Association, said Friday that bids by Italian organizers to hold the Swiss Grand Prix on an Italian track have been rejected.

The auto race was canceled because of disagreements between FOCA and Swiss broadcasting officials about televising the race, scheduled for May 10 in Dijon, France. The Swiss Grand Prix had been organized in France because Swiss law forbids auto racing.

Gomez Too Heavy to Keep Title

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (UPI) — Wilfredo Gomez has announced he will relinquish his World Boxing Council super bantamweight championship next month because he can no longer make the 122-pound (55-kilogram) weight limit.

Gomez, a 26-year-old Puerto Rican, has defended his title 17 times, winning each time by knockout, more than any other champion. He said he plans to continue fighting as a featherweight.

For the Record

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — Ray (Boom Boom) Mancini, the WBA heavyweight champion, suffered a fractured collarbone this week while sitting for a title bout against Kenny (Bang Bang) Bogner on May 27. The fight has been postponed indefinitely.

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — The Indiana Pacers have been sold to Mel and Herbert Simco of Indianapolis for an undisclosed price, ending several weeks of rumors the National Basketball Association team would be moved out of Indiana.

WORCESTER, Massachusetts (AP) — Carl Yastrzemski, the 43-year-old baseball slugger of the Boston Red Sox, was given physical therapy Friday after leaving the team earlier in the week with back spasms. It was unclear how long he would be hospitalized.

Transition

BASEBALL — American League: Milwaukee — Placed Jerry Hairston, pitcher, on the 27-day disabled list, effective April 27.

BASEBALL — National League: Chicago — Signed Fred Thorne, general manager, to a multiyear contract.

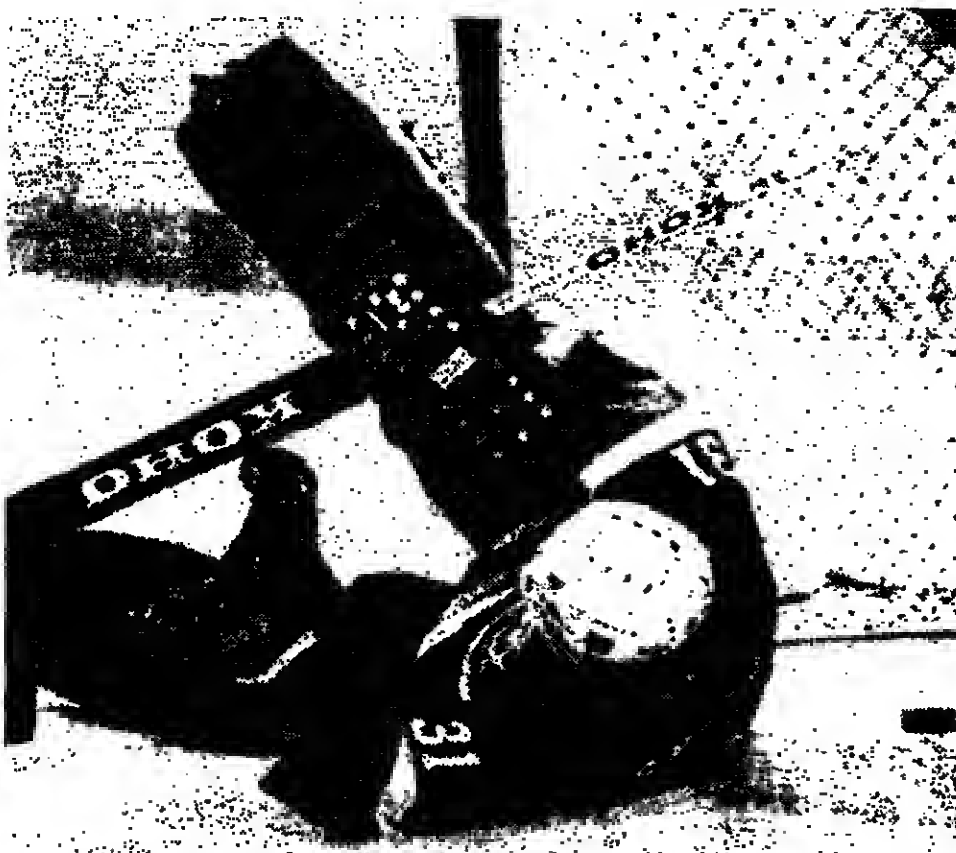
FOOTBALL — Canadian Football League: Calgary — Signed Ritchie Hall, cornerback, to a free-agent contract.

FOOTBALL — National Football League: Chicago — Signed Dave McCarrill, cornerback, and Dan Pflaster, wide receiver, to free-agent contracts.

BASEBALL — Cleveland — Traded Andy Freed, pitcher, to the Chicago Bears for first-round draft pick.

BASEBALL — St. Louis — Signed Woody Bennett, infielder, to a one-year contract.

BASEBALL — Pittsburgh — Signed Keith Williams, pitcher, and John Schorn, second baseman, to one-year contracts.



Bill Smith, the Islanders' goaltender, was left sprawled on the ice with the puck in the net after a successful shot by the Bruins' Brad Palmer in Game 2 of their NHL playoff.

Middleton's 3 Assists Help Bruins Square NHL Series With Islanders

BOSTON — Rick Middleton collected three assists, including two on short-handed goals, as the Boston Bruins evened their National Hockey League playoff series against the New York Islanders with a 4-1 victory Thursday night.

The best-of-seven Wales Conference final shifts to Unionsville, New York, for Games 3 and 4 on Saturday and Tuesday. The Campbell Conference final resumes Sunday in Chicago with Edmonton leading, two games to none.

Barry Pederson had a pair of goals for the Bruins, both set up by Middleton, and Pete Peeters turned in a brilliant 32-save performance in goal.

Middleton's three assists tied him with Wayne Gretzky of the Oilers for the playoff scoring lead and enabled him to break the Bruins' point record for postseason games held by Phil Esposito, who had 27 in 1970.

"We're going to have to start inventing words for Rick Middleton; he's out there in ultra-somewhere," said Gerry Cheevers, the Bruins coach. "You've just got to talk in superlatives about him."

The Bruins opened the scoring at 3:05 into the game on Mike Krushelnyski's sixth goal of the playoffs, which came with the Islanders' Gord Lane in the penalty box for elbowing.

Middleton set up Brad Palmer for a short-handed goal at 15:33, when he stole the puck at the Boston blue line from defenseman Tomas Jonsson. He flipped a pass to the strapping Palmer, who went in alone on Billy Smith and scored with a wristshot from close in.

Peeters was brilliant in the first period, in which the Islanders outshot Boston, 15-11. He thwarted Butch Goring, who broke in alone from 15 feet, and on two occasions denied Bryan Trottier on backhanders from in close.

"We had a lot of good chances, but Peeters always seemed to be there," said Al Arbour, the Islanders' coach. "I think he had quite a bit to do with [the score]."

Dennis Potvin gave the Islanders some life with a goal at 3:57 of the second period while the Bruins' Gord Kluzak was in the penalty box. But Pederson then collected a short-handed goal while Brad Park was off. Pederson closed out the scoring at 10:15 of the third period, the only goal of the night scored with both teams at full strength.

The Czech coach, Ludek Bukac, said his team also had a bad break. "We were sure we had scored a sixth goal," he said. "We are going to look at the video replay. We protested, but the referee claimed he was certain it went in."

He was referring to a shot by Oldrich Velek that appeared to bounce in and out of the goal without the red light going on.

Only the Czechs can now wrest the title from the Russians, whom they play Saturday, while Team Canada plays Sweden.

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Hubie Brown Plays Mary Poppins Following Knicks' Embarrassment

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mary Poppins. Hubie Brown conjured up this image of himself after the humiliating loss to the Philadelphia 76ers on Wednesday night. His New York Knickerbockers had just lost a 20-point lead and a game. Now he had to make sure they didn't lose their minds as well.

"We came down on them pretty hard," Brown said when a little of the blood had returned to his face an hour later. "But we had to do it in a positive way."

Brown needed to find something positive about scoring only nine points in the third quarter Wednesday, because the playoffs continue Saturday and Sunday at Madison Square Garden.

The "we" refers to Brown alone. His was the raspy voice in the locker room Wednesday night telling the players they had played a "perfect" first half before committing a third quarter that will live a long time in the annals of dreadfulness.

"Somebody said I shouldn't be too hard on them, and I said, 'Hey, you haven't heard anything.' Brown said later. "Compared to Atlanta, this made me sound like Mary Poppins."

Brown liked the concept of him gliding down from the sky via an open parasol and telling his players that a spoonful of sugar helps the medicine go down. Back in Atlanta, he usually forged an adjective and a noun from the same obscurity, and used them over and over again, more Lou Gossett than Julie Andrews.

Before the Knicks came out Saturday and try to get back in this series, Brown had to find a perspective for the 22-1 fade Wednesday night.

The lingering question about that slide was whether it could damage the Knicks' attitude in their own arena this weekend. After all, if the Knicks could fold on a night when proud Bernard King and the medical staff salvaged a game from King's sprained ankle, while Andrew Toney and Bobby Jones were missing from the 76ers' lineup with a bruise and the flu, what could the Knicks expect when the 76ers are healthier?

Brown's thinking was right from the Mary Poppins Book of New York Sports. Masterminding it, he took back 21 years to 1962 World Series, after Marshall Briggs had delivered a grand slam home run to one Chuck Hiller of the San Francisco Giants.

"He only made one bad pitch," Houk said later.

And the Knicks only played one ghastly quarter.

The fade was as drastic a reversal as a basketball team can make. The Knicks played aggressively in the first half as Philadelphia played cautiously, trying to save its three guards because Toney was in a

dapper tan suit on the bench with a bruised thigh.

King, Truck Robinson and Sly Williams barreled into the 76ers at both ends, causing even the normally unflappable Julius Erving to flap. Erving forced shots and snapped at the officials and missed a dunk, which to him is like normal mortals missing their mouth with a forkful of food.

The Knicks had a 63-43 lead early in the third quarter. In Philadelphia, it's not polite to make jokes about the roof falling in, because the roof once did fall in, figuratively. But the roof did fall in, figuratively.

Maurice Cheeks and Clint Richardson began darning and dancing into the Knicks' passing lane, causing pandemonium. With Moses Malone now guarding Robinson, that should have given incentive to New York's twin towers, Bill Cartwright and Marvin Webster, to bang their chests and scream for the ball.

Instead, Cartwright finished with 10 points, two shots and four rebounds in 27 minutes and Webster one basket in four shots and three rebounds in 20 minutes. An all-points search is now being conducted.

"When you're having a bad night," Brown told the news conference afterward, "you go to your own power game. That's how you stop the momentum. We missed some layups and threw some air balls, we called time out and regroup, and we still came out of it empty."

Isn't that enough of a crushing event to haunt the Knicks Saturday and Sunday?

"I'm not sure they thought we could play that well," Brown said. "I feel that in the playoffs, crushing defeats are only in the mind of the beholder."

"Everybody should look at themselves. I feel we need to get together, too. You say to yourself, 'You're in a daze. The crowd is roaring. It gets to be a helpless feeling. You're in their arena. We didn't get a call. Everything we tried to do went against us.'"

Brown tried to temper the loss by saying: "I told the players, we've only been together less than a year. We're disappointed, of course, but nobody is running out to get hit by a truck."

Naturally, no sense in running out to get hit by a truck when you just had an 18-wheeler pass over you in the outside lane, lights flashing and air horn honking.

English, Issel Ailing

Alex English, the NBA's leading scorer, and center Dan Issel were both doubtful starters for the Denver Nuggets as they prepared to take on the San Antonio Spurs in Game 3 of their Western Conference semifinal Friday night. United Press International reported from Denver. The Spurs lead, two games to one.

English sat out Game 2, and Issel left in the third period with a knee injury. X-rays showed no structural damage to Issel's knee, but doctors said there was a strained ligament. English had treatment on his strained left ankle Thursday, but was listed as questionable for the third game.

"If it is at all humanly possible, Issel will make it," a spokesman for the Nuggets said. "You get the feeling that Dan is indestructible because he misses so few games."

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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ART BUCHWALD

Answers on Salvador

WASHINGTON — Q: Why are we in El Salvador?

A: We are in El Salvador to protect it from Nicaragua. The Sandinista Marxist government of Nicaragua is training Salvadoran rebels to take over the elected government of El Salvador with Cuban and Soviet military equipment.

Q: Why are we in Honduras?

A: To train rebels to take over the government of Nicaragua with American equipment.

Q: Then U.S. policy is to defend the government of El Salvador, while working for the overthrow of the government in Nicaragua.

A: That is correct.

Q: How are we doing?

A: Not very good in El Salvador. But much better in Nicaragua.

Q: Would you say it's easier to overthrow a government in Central America than it is to preserve one?

A: I think I could say that.

Q: Why?

A: As soon as a government takes over in Central America it turns against its own people, becomes corrupt, and commits atrocities against its domestic opponents in order to stay in power.

Q: This is true in both El Salvador and Nicaragua.

A: It is with this difference. Since we are supporting the present El Salvador government we have to overlook their shortcomings and abuses to protect our own national interests. At the same time we cannot tolerate the shortcomings and abuses of Nicaragua since they are being supported by the Communists.

Q: Did the Nicaraguans start getting aid from the Communist countries before we were giving aid to the El Salvadorans? Or did we start supporting the El Salvadorans because the Nicaraguans were getting help from the Communists?

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Gypsy Writer

From Auschwitz to Fairy Tales,

Philomena Franz Is an

Unusual Author

By Lili Deresiewicz

International Herald Tribune

COLOGNE — The small

room in the old frame

house is filled with antique

furniture and faded photographs. But

most of it is filled with the presence

of the big, elegant woman who

radiates vitality and something

like a sense of mission.

Her name is Philomena Franz;

her face bears telltale scars of her

past. Born in Germany, as were

her forebears, she is neither Ger-

man nor Greek, as her names

might indicate. This soft-spoken

woman is a Gypsy — a book-

writing Gypsy, a rarity, for the

tradition of her people is primarily

oral.

She rummages through a stack

of papers and picks up a slim

manuscript. It is her unfinished

autobiography, looking for a pub-

lisher.

She wrote her story, and her

recently published book of Gypsy

fairy tales, in German. "We do

not want to write down our lan-

guage," she declares with unex-

pected vehemence. "We do not

want to share it. It is our own

secret language. And it serves

sometimes as our only protection.

Once, "before it all happened,"

she would sing in her mother

tongue, Romany, entertaining

crowds in German towns and vil-

lages. She had seven brothers and

sisters, and her mother had eight

siblings, all of whom were married

and had children; when they were

en route, they would wind their

way in 20-to-30-wagon caravans

to perform tragedies and operas

with life-size puppets. "My par-

ents and brothers played various

instruments — we Gypsies are all

born musicians — and I sang and

danced. It was a wonderful life,

full of joy. The children went to

school in whatever town we were.

Hitler came to power and Gypsies

were declared "inferior beings."

The finishing school Philomena

Franz hoped to attend was sud-

denly taboo, but they could

still travel and perform — until

Sept. 1, 1939, when Hitler's troops

came to move.

Philomena, whose name means

"nightingale," points to the in-

delible number planted in her skin

by the "little men" of Auschwitz. "I

look at this as though it were my

crown," she says. She was 21 when

she was deported in March 1943.

She "graduated" from five con-

centration camps and ran away

from the sixth. Her first attempt

at escape earned her beatings and

four weeks in isolation, existing

on water and one piece of bread a

day.

"I dreamed a wonderful dream

in those days. I dreamed I saw

a big lawn full of trees laden with

huge blooms, and other trees on

which huge ripe apples were

swinging. Over the concentration

camp sign *Arbeit Macht Frei* I

suddenly saw the Madonna, who

was beckoning to me across the

electric fence, and it fell apart and

I was free."

The second escape attempt was

more successful: one of the Ger-

man workers gave her insulated

pliers to cut the electric fence. She

got out and after wandering for a

night in woods and fields, she was

found and sheltered by a German

farmer. "This too, must be said,"

she stresses. "There were very few

who behaved like human beings in

those days, but they did exist, and

often at the risk of their lives."

She lost her parents in Mauth-

ausen and three of her brothers in

other concentration camps. Her

husband, a man who died several

years ago of an illness contracted

in a concentration camp, had lost

his first wife and five children in

the gas chambers. Altogether,

300,000 Gypsies were slain by the

Nazis.

Philomena and her family call

themselves Sinti — members of

the tribe believed to have migrated

from India to many countries.

They arrived in Germany in the

early part of the 15th century.

"We came out of the poor people,"

she says. "We were not artists."

But the Germans were suspicious

of them.



Philomena Franz, a departure from the oral tradition.

of the unknown, swarthy people who lived outdoors and spoke a strange tongue. In German-speaking Europe, 68 edicts persecuting Gypsies were passed between 1701 and 1750.

Philomena's friends today are people from the academic world in Cologne and "all the Gypsies in this area." Not a day goes by, she says, without friends coming to her big house with the huge garden where she grows all sorts of flowers and herbs and "without which I could not breathe. We are easy, informal, one big family."

When our friends come, they go to the kitchen and help themselves to anything in the refrigerator. "We value the human for more than the material. Above all we love our children — they are our holy of holies. We let them grow up freely, without restraints. And we get respect from them. A Gypsy family will never send an old mother or father to an old-age home."

A young man with a beginning beard enters the room. "My son. He builds organs and plays many instruments." He says he has thought of emigrating to Australia. "We have relatives there who are doing very well. But my mother is not ready to leave yet. And I

won't take my wife and child away if mother stays." Philomena beams that Gypsies no longer live outdoors, that they are integrated into bourgeois society and live in houses.

But Philomena is rarely in her house. She is frequently interviewed on radio and television and she travels throughout Germany to read Gypsy fairy tales on invitation from schools and clubs.

But prejudice dies hard. To this day there are signs on camp sites in southern Germany: "Landfahrer (traveling) not allowed." The Nazis tried to push out of the human community. You'll go to hell, you Gypsies, they would say to us as they beat. But I don't want my book to be an accusation," she said of her unpublished autobiography. "I just want the young generation — you can't transplant an old tree — to take upon itself the assignment of making sure that such inhuman horror never comes again. I aim through my writing to have every one accept us as people, and not as parasites."

And when my autobiography is published, I'll breathe easier. Then I can get to work on a book of Gypsy recipes."

PEOPLE

'Novelist' Sentenced

Richard L. Stratton, who claimed he associated with drug dealers in order to research a novel, was given the maximum jail term of 15 years for his drug-smuggling conviction. Stratton was indicted with 14 others following a March 1982 drug raid in Maine in which \$1.5 million worth of hashish and marijuana were seized. His defense during the trial was that he associated with top drug dealers to gather information for a novel he was writing about the international drug trade.

The authors Norman Mailer and Doris Kearns Goodwin were two of the only three defense witnesses during the three-week trial, which was held in March.

Michael Fagan, the prowler who broke into Queen Elizabeth II's bedroom last summer, was booted off the stage during his singing debut at a punk rock club. The audience brought Fagan's performance to an end as he gave his rendition of "God Save the Queen," with lyrics by the Sex Pistols.

Thousands of well-wishers, many of them carrying miniature red-and-white national flags, gathered before the Imperial Palace to catch a glimpse of Emperor Naruhito on his 82nd birthday. But one youth hurled a hammer at the emperor and imperial family members on the veranda of the Imperial Palace. Police said the hammer fell short of its target and caused no injury. They arrested a 14-year-old youth who was found to have a fruit knife and two dozen pebbles in his pocket. Hirohito, who ascended the Chrysanthemum Throne in 1926, is the world's oldest reigning monarch. He gave four audiences before a total of 53,000 people from behind a bullet-proof glass screen on the veranda of the Imperial Palace's Chowaden Hall. The government marked the occasion by announcing recipients of decorations of the Order of the Rising Sun and other honors. Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, 67, a former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the only foreigner to receive the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure decoration.

New York honored Lord Laurence Olivier for his distinguished acting career with a big apple — in the crystal. Olivier, 76, accompanied by his wife, the actress Joan

Plowright, was given the symbol of the city's "enduring admiration and affection" by Mayor Edward Koch at a gathering of Hollywood stars, politicians and businessmen at the mayor's Gracie Mansion.

An artist who drew the "Sad Sack" cartoons has been awarded \$2.58 million by a jury that said a publisher fraudulently misrepresented the value of his work. Fred Rhoads, 61, of Tucson, Ariz., was awarded the judgment against Harvey Publications Inc. after a court battle which began in 1972, shortly after the company stopped sending him assignments.

The suit was dismissed twice on rulings of law, but reinstated by the Arizona Court of Appeals. "Sad Sack" was created during World War II by George Baker, but according to testimony, Baker drew only about 800 pages of the cartoon. Rhoads took over the cartoon in the mid-1950s and subsequently drew 9,500 pages of the cartoon. He created many of Sad Sack's company of misfits in Army uniform, including General Rockjaw, Captain Softsack, Glib Glib, Slob Slobinski and record HiFi. Rhoads received \$35 a page, a total of \$334,000.

Former first lady Betty Ford said "women aren't allowed to be alcoholic," and "are trapped within that virgin-prostitute dichotomy if she isn't one." Mrs. Ford, who won her battle against alcohol and drug dependency, told Parade magazine, "In this country it's almost impossible for a man to confront his wife with the fact she's been drinking. Jerry [former President Gerald Ford] had no idea about alcoholism, and there was denial on his part. He felt I was just going to be the rest of my life. As long as I was being taken care of by the doctors, there was no problem. I thought his hands were tied."

The playwright Edward Albee has been released from North Columbia Medical Center after successful surgery for kidney stones. Albee, 53, who is spending a month at University of Northern Iowa directing his plays and building a career with a big apple — in the crystal. Olivier, 76, accompanied by his wife, the actress Joan

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